The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 2168.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD. Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HOGARTY, *Muscle brook;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip;* MR. WILLIAM BARNEBD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

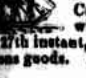
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.



THE FINE SCHOONER *MARY ANN*, Captain Browne, Commander, will positively sail on Saturday, the 27th instant, on daybreak. Has room for 18 tons goods. Immediate application to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
Corner of King and George streets,
Or Customs's Buildings.
5610

FOR PORT NICHOLSON, CALLING AT PORT NELSON, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS,



THE FINE SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH*, A 1, 118 tons, Captain Reid. Apply to

J. B. METCALFE.
April 25. 5597

FOR AUCKLAND AND THE BAY OF ISLANDS.

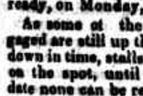
TO SAIL ON THE 28TH INSTANT.



THE late Revenue Cutter *RANGER*, W. G. Rogers, commander, has room for a few tons of goods, and excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS,
5364 474, City Mart, George-street.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS, PER "NEPTUNE." W. FERRIS, ESQ., COMMANDER.



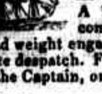
THIS vessel will haul to the Circular Wharf, on Saturday next, the 27th, and embark such horses as are ready, on Monday, the 29th instant.

As some of the horses conditionally engaged are still up the country and may not be down in time, stalls may be engaged for horses on the spot, until the 4th May, after which date none can be received on board. Apply to THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

April 22. 5480

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.



THE fine British-built barque *JANE GOUDIE*, A 1, 235 tons, John Goudie, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.
April 19. 5116

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE SHIP *CREMONA*, 450 tons burthen, John Bulley, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

5036 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON.



THE FIRST-CLASS BRIG *WILLIAM STOVELD*, 187 tons register, has the whole of her dead weight on board, and is now loading with wool. For freight of light goods, or passage, apply to Captain Davidson, or to

4002 LYALL SCOTT, AND CO.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Electors of the Penrith District will be holden at the Court House, Penrith, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, —as provided by the 8th clause of the Charter of Incorporation,—for the purpose of nominating and electing four duly qualified persons as members of the Council of the District, in room of

Robert Copland Lethbridge, and
Henry Cox, Esquires,—resigned;
and
Edward Cox, and
William Russell, Esquires,—who retire by virtue of the ninth clause of the Charter.

Should the number of candidates exceed four, and demand be made for a poll, the polling will commence at the Court House, Penrith, at Nine o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 10th April, and terminate at Four o'clock at noon of the same day.

W. GIBBES,
Warden.
Beulah, April 16. 5525

NEWCASTLE.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle, at the Police Office, on the 22nd instant,—

James Reid, Esq , in the Chair :—

1st. Proposed by W. Brooks, Esq., and seconded by Mr. A. Flood: That Newcastle was the first open Port north of Sydney, having enjoyed that privilege for the last 22 years; that at the time when it ceased to be a penal settlement, there were few free inhabitants, and a very small quantity of stock, which were confined to the lower part of the Hunter and Paterson rivers: that since that period, the surrounding country has attained such an amount of population, and the quantity of stock has increased to such an extent, that Newcastle may be fairly considered as the chief outlet of one-third of the colony.—Carried unanimously.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. J. Hannel: That Newcastle being the principal Coal Field of the colony, and being abundantly supplied with excellent fresh water, offers great inducements for the establishment of Foundries and other Manufactories, there and in its neighbourhood; and that the coal alone would become an article of extensive export were the restrictions removed which fetter the commerce of the Hunter.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. J. Hudson, seconded by Mr. W. Rouse: That the opening of the Port of Newcastle as a Free Warehousing Port, while it would greatly promote the prosperity of the town, would be highly advantageous to every class of the inhabitants westward and northward of the town.

4th. Proposed by Mr. S. Kemp, and seconded by Mr. M. Richardson: That the great reduction in the profit derivable from agricultural and pastoral produce, as well as from every other employment of industry, demands the utmost exertions of the community, and every aid that can be obtained from the government, to lessen the expenses of transit in the export of produce and in the receipt of necessary imports.

5. Proposed by the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, seconded by Mr. H. Usher: That this meeting, deeply impressed with the fact, that the prosperity of Newcastle and the extensive districts around it has been long retarded by the want of the privileges of a Free Warehousing Port,—resolve to present a memorial to his Excellency the Governor, requesting his Excellency, to recommend to the Home Government to grant these privileges.

6th. Proposed by Mr. J. Browne, seconded by Mr. J. Croft: Resolved, that this meeting request the co-operation of the inhabitants of the Hunter, and all the neighbouring districts, in endeavouring to obtain the privileges they are striving for, being satisfied that they will equally benefit every part of the colony of which the Port of Newcastle is the outlet.

7th. Proposed by Mr. J. Austin, seconded by G. Brooks, Esq.: Resolved, that as erroneous impressions have been abroad respecting the safety of this harbour, this meeting take the opportunity of the presence of the Harbour Master and Pilot, to state thus publicly, that this port is a safe and convenient haven for vessels of 800 tons.

5578 J. REID, Chairman.

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION of New South Wales.

COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—BENJAMIN BOYD, Esq.
W. BLAND, Esq., M.C.
M. C. O'CONNELL, Esq.
W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq., M.C.
W. DUMARESQ, Esq., M.C.
THOMAS WALKER, Esq., M.C.
GEORGE M'LEAY, Esq.
JOHN DOBIE, Esq., J.P.
R. GRAHAM, Esq.
Dr. NICHOLSON, M.C.
FRANCIS TAAFFE, Esq.
ROBERT GORE, Esq.
W. FOSTER, Esq., M.C.
J. PHELPS ROBINSON, Esq., M.C.
CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M.C.
O. BLOXSOME, Esq.
J. BLAXLAND, Sen., Esq., M.C.
H. H. MACARTHUR, Esq., M.C.
R. WINDEYER, Esq., M.C.
ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Esq.
ROBERT LOWE, Esq., M.C.
F. LORD, Esq., M.C.
W. H. SUTTOR, Esq., M.C.

J. Phelps Robinson, Esq., M.C., having been appointed Treasurer of the Association, the Subscriptions of persons desirous of becoming Members are to be paid or remitted to that gentlemen, at No. 2, Church-hill, where also communications for the Secretary are to be addressed.

CHARLES D. LOGAN,
Secretary.
Sydney, April 22. 5507

WE, the undersigned Stockholders and others interested, do hereby convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this District, to be held at the Black Bull, Bathurst, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the new Regulations touching the Depasturing Licenses, published in the *Government Gazette*, of Tuesday, the 2nd of April instant.

W. H. Suttor, M.C.
J. S. Rodd, J.P.
D. M. Irving, J.P.
Thomas J. Hawkins, J.P.
Robert Smith
George Rankin, J.P.
C. Wray Finch, J.P.
John Sutherland, J.P.
Richard Machattie
W. A. Steele, J.P.
A. Rodney B. Carter, J.P.
John Street, J.P.
Gilbert Wright
Edwin Park, J.P.
J. B. Richards, J.P.
William Lawson, Jun., J.P.
Thomas Kite
William Lane
John R. Findall
Edward R. Cornish
T. M. Sloman
William Paterson
James Stewart Smith
John West, Junior
P. C. Boswell
Henry Perrier
Frederick Strachan
G. Baker Boulton
Patrick White
Alexander Watt
William Lee
Archibald Campbell
John O. Balfour
Thomas D. Syer
John G. Syer
David Perrier
James Arthur
Nicholas Read
William Tom
Henry H. Kater, J.P.

Bathurst, April 6. 5302

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

IN the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation of the above county, the Electors are informed, that a Candidate will be brought forward who will have the support of the Squatting Interest. 5564

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fifth number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents :— Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, Mauritius, and India; List of Ships in Harbour; Progress of Vessels Loading for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Merchant Seamen—Sir James Graham's Act; Sailing Directions for the Straits of St. Benardino, or Manila, by T. Beckford Simpson; Shoal in Bass's Straits; Whaling News; the late Captain Weddell; Sydney Price Current; Commercial Remarks; Tallow; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Lighthouse Dues on Vessels Entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Exchanges; Freights, &c., &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

Subscription to commence from the 6th April.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

MUSIC at HALF-PRICE.—PIANOFORTES tuned at FIVE SHILLINGS each; Removed, Repaired, and Let on Hire.

THOMAS ROLFE'S
CHEAP MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
George-street, near Hunter-street 5404

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

No. 530, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD TREASURY.

P. LEVEY begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in the above line, and begs to inform his patrons and the public in general, that he has a very large assortment of every description of Household Furniture, Looking Glasses, Toilette Sets, and various Chimney ornaments, which are all of the very best quality. Persons furnishing, that wish to study economy, will do well to inspect the stock of the above, which will not only be a saving of at least 25 per cent, but every article will be warranted.

P. L. has a very large assortment of British Plate Looking Glasses, which will be sold at half the invoice price.

P.S.—P. L. begs to inform persons that are giving up house-keeping or leaving the Colony, he is prepared to give a better price, *cash*, than can be otherwise realized. One trial is solicited.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

MISS LEVEY begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has on hand a large stock of Artificial Flowers, in great variety, which are manufactured on the premises. Having a large supply of materials, Ladies can be supplied with every description of flowers to order at very reduced prices.

530, George-street, April 13. 5415

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HENRY FISHER'S (Custom's Buildings) Wine and Spirit Trade, is this day REMOVED to Moore's Corner, King and George streets (late Irving and Lamb's); his warehousing business is continued as usual at Custom House Buildings.

HENRY FISHER,
Warehouseman and Bonded Storekeeper.
April 22. 5466

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE CITY DEPOT, removed from the Custom's Building to Moore's celebrated corner, King and George streets.

Henry Fisher, of Custom House Buildings, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general, for the liberal and flattering support he has received for the last eleven years he has conducted his Wine and Spirit business in this colony, begs to apprise them, that for their convenience, he has this day opened the premises, corner of George and King Streets, late Irving and Lamb's, where every article in the trade can be had on the most reasonable terms.

Sydney, April 22. 5467

WILLIAM ROBINSON of No. 263, Upper George-street, and 595, Lower George-street, Sydney, Plumber, Painter, Glazier, Gas Fitter, &c., begs to return his thanks to the Citizens and Colonists generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since the time he has commenced business, and hopes, by his strict attention, combined with the best materials and workmanship, to merit a continuance of their favours. He at the same time calls their attention to the extreme reasonableness of his charge for laying on of water, and which will defy competition, and is as follows :—

For laying down strong ½ pipe from the main to the place required, only 1s. per foot, including opening and closing the ground, and all expenses attending the same.

Ball Cocks, Water Balls, Bib Cocks, and Stop Cocks, 5s. each. Parties requiring cisterns, or any other article or work in his line, can be served on the lowest terms, as he is enabled, from manufacturing his own pipe, and having brassfounders, whitesmiths, carpenters, &c., in his immediate employment, to complete all the work required in its various branches. 5110

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE undersigned has just opened an excellent assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, and Perfumery, imported per *Colombian*, *Alice Brooks*, and other recent arrivals, which he is now prepared to sell in quantities to suit the Trade, at very low prices, for cash.

R. M. ROBEY,
4512 427, George-street.

NO PUFF.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the BANKRUPT STOCK of James Wade, Draper, of Devonshire House, Pitt-street, is being sold off on the Premises, at an ALARMING SACRIFICE—

Super calicos, 3½d. per yard
Thirty-six inch long cloths, 4½d. per ditto
Print dresses, from 2s. 7½d. each
Cambric ditto, fast colours, 4s. 7½d. ditto
Small pattern de laines, 6½d.
Mousseline de laine dresses
Merinoes, flannels
With every article of drapery.

TO THE LADIES!!!

Berlin drawings
Ottoman and chair patterns
Berlin wools, at 9d. per dozen
French shoes, in lasting and morocco, 3s. 6d. per pair
White and black satin ditto, 5s. per pair
One case of fashionable bonnets, most modern shapes.

Devonshire House, Pitt-street. 5439

EX "MARY NIXON." JUST LANDED, AND IN PRIME CONDITION,

350 DOZEN BOTTLED ALE and PORTER, in four dozen casks, at 8s. per dozen, on sale at

JOHN G. COHEN'S,
Auction Rooms,
365, George-street, opposite the Market.
5619

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES. UNPARALLELED IN THE COLONY. PORT PHILLIP BLACK POTATOES.

AT the Stores of the Undersigned, Port Phillip Black Potatoes, at £4 10s. per ton. A liberal allowance to dealers.

JOHN CARFRAE,
Auctioneer and Broker, George-street,
Adjoining the Bank of Australasia.

PORT PHILLIP POTATOES.—The sample we have seen is of remarkably fine quality, and we have no hesitation in strongly recommending them to purchasers.—*Australian*.

PORT PHILLIP POTATOES.—These, with a sample from Braidwood, are certainly the finest we have seen in the colony.—*Herald*.

PORT PHILLIP POTATOES.—We have only to say on their behalf, that we have seen nothing to compare with them, from the produce of this part of the colony, for a long time past.—*Colonial Observer*. 5569

STARCH, AT FIVE-PENCE PER POUND,

To be had only at S. F. Mann's Grocery Establishment, Pitt-street.

THE Manufacturer solicits, a trial which will prove the article is superior both in strength and quality to any imported starch, and as it has been subjected to the test of chemical process he confidently asserts one fourth is saved to the consumer.

An allowance to the trade.

Sydney, April 10. 4952

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex recent arrivals—

Irish salt pork, in excellent condition; only a few barrels left
Irish salt butter, ditto
English wax candles
French olives
Colonial refined sugar.

R. M. ROBEY,
5303 427, George-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, per ton of two and thirty struck bushels, in sixteen bags, on the Wharf, is eight-pence per bushel.

Cartage as hitherto according to distance. All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
3108 Com. A. A. C.

THE Lease and good will of an excellent INN, 20 miles distant from Sydney, to be disposed of, either with or without the furniture; immediate possession may be had if required. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. Maclaren, House and Estate Agent, No. 397, Pitt-street north, opposite the Union Bank. 5029

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned requests farmers to observe that he is ready to purchase good ENGLISH Barley in any quantities, for cash, at 3s. 6d. per bushel of 52 lbs.

To save trouble, J. W. informs the growers that *Cape* Barley will not suit him at any price.

JAMES WRIGHT.
Australian Brewery, Sydney. 5087

NOTICE is hereby given, that, pursuant to the 13th section of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, 6 Vic., No. 16, intituled "An Act to provide for the division of the colony of New South Wales into Electoral Districts, and for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council," an open Court for the revision of Electoral Lists for the City of Sydney, will be holden by the Aldermen and Assessors of—

GIPPS WARD.

At the Water Police Office, in Cumberland-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of May next, at two o'clock P.M.

BRISBANE WARD.

At the Town Hall, York-street, on the same day and month, at three o'clock P.M.

MACQUARIE WARD.

At the School of Arts, on the same day and month, at ten o'clock A.M.

BOURKE WARD.

At the Court of Requests, Bent-street, on the same day and month, at twelve o'clock noon.

PHILLIP WARD.

At the Clerk's Office, Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market, Campbell-street, on the same day and month, at eleven o'clock A.M.

COOK WARD.

At the New Court House, Woolloomooloo, on the same day and month, at four o'clock P.M.

JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, April 23. 5533

NOTICE.—The Creditors in the Estate of the late firm of Willis, Sandeman, and Co., who have executed the Deed of Assignment of 3rd April, 1843, are requested to meet the Trustees, at the office of the undersigned, on Monday, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock, to receive a report on the affairs of the Estate, preparatory to dividing the Assets that have been realised.

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Trustee.
1, Church Hill, April 23. 5545

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
2184. Harrington-street Church-hill.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, William Lewthwaite, of Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, an attorney of the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, and formerly on the Rolls of this Honourable Court, do intend to apply, on the last day of the ensuing Term, to be re-admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Supreme Court. Dated this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

WILLIAM LEWTHWAITE.
4574

TO STOCKHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, in one or two lots, 10,000 head of Sheep, and 1000 head of Cattle, for which 10s. per head cash will be paid for the cattle, and 2s. per head for the sheep, if good, the remainder to lay at interest at 6 per cent. for a term to be agreed upon, with security, if required. Apply to O.P.Q., *Herald* Office. 5526

STEAM! STEAM!

WANTED, by the Undersigned, a Ten, Twelve, or Fourteen Horse STEAM ENGINE complete: high pressure preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to

PETER GREEN.
West Maitland, April 20. 5572

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Gresford, Upper Paterson, and has been missing several months, a powerful bay MARE, with bald face, and one or both hind fetlocks white, branded Z on the off side ribs. A reward of five pounds will be given if stolen, and two pounds if strayed.

THOMAS L. PATCH.
Gresford, March 28. 4584

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, a Gentleman's GOLD RING, engraved as follows, "From an affectionate wife," dated 1st January, 1844. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Brodziak, Jeweller, King-street, or to the *Herald* Office, shall receive the above Reward. 5544

APARTMENTS on the first floor, suitable for Offices, No. 816, Pitt-street, near King-street. 5074

TO LET, unfurnished, at the north end of the city, a sitting-room and bedroom, with the use of the kitchen: to a quiet couple without encumbrance, terms would be moderate. Apply to S. N., *Herald* Office. 5520

TO LET, Reiby Cottage, George-street (down the gateway next to Mr. Rickards's draper's shop). Can be entered upon immediately. Apply to Mrs. Reiby' Newtown, or at the *Herald* Office. 5414

TO LET, a neat Cottage, close to Mr. Lyons's Terrace, on the South Head Road, containing four rooms, cellar, detached kitchen, fowl house, garden, well of water, and large yard, with use of paddock. For particulars apply to Mr. James Wood, at his Wine and Spirit Stores, Pitt-street South, three doors from Liverpool-street. 5155

COTTAGE TO LET in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, near Lyons's Terrace. For terms, apply to S. LYONS, Auction Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place. 5387

FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH GARDEN ATTACHED.

TO LET at a very moderate rent, the House and Grounds of Newstead, Darling Harbour. Apply to Dr. Murray, Woden, Queanbeyan.

February 13. 2254

TO LET, a very commodious residence on the Surry Hills, lately in the occupation of — Elyard, Esq., near Hatfield's Cottages, containing dining, drawing, and two other rooms, with large pantry on the ground floor, with four bed rooms above, kitchen, laundry, stables, coach-house, and nearly an acre of paddock. Apply to H. Phillips, George-street, opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—To a respectable tenant, these premises will be let very low, even in these times of declining rents. 5317

TO BE LET.

THAT long-established and well-known INN, the WOOL-PACK, situated at the VALLEY, on the Bathurst line of road, about ten miles from Penrith. For particulars apply to Mr. T. M. Sloman, Bathurst; or in Sydney to Mr. M. S. Finley, at the office of Messrs. Joubert and Murphy, near the Custom-house. A good tenant will be treated with on very liberal terms.

Bathurst, March 29. 4632

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS,

AND PARTIES SHIPPING TO THE ADJACENT COLONIES.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH APRIL,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One bale blue pilot cloth
One bale coloured beavers
One ditto superfine white quilts and counterpanes
One ditto regatta shirts
One case „ stripes
One case brown hollands
Three bales super calicoes
Two bales unbleached ditto
One case women's black cotton hose
One ditto ditto worsted ditto
One ditto men's gray lambswool ditto
One ditto ditto pantaloon drawers
One ditto ditto assorted braces
Two cases mousseline de laine dresses
Three cases fashionable dark prints
One case coloured merinos
One case black ditto
One ditto plain Orleans cloth
One ditto figured ditto ditto
One ditto women's white cotton hose
One bale 62-inch grey sheeting
One case black hats
One case men's white cotton half hose
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 5603

WOOL.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, No. 489, George-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
at eleven o'clock precisely,
Two bales wool, in the grease.

Terms—Cash. 5594

WITHOUT RESERVE.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One case, containing

Shawl borders, double figures, pad and belt ribbons.

Terms, Cash. 5604

WITHOUT RESERVE.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his rooms, next door to the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Two cases containing—

Bullion fringe, fancy fringe, black loop fringe, coloured loop fringe, cheni fringe, silk purses, coronation, union, and net and beaded purses, black, drab, striped, beaded, embroidered, bugled, plain satin, band, net, and fancy reticules, Hewit's black lace gloves (elastic wrists), Neus, Z. P., honeycomb, and French patent, cordonet, Swiss, Oriental, Felosh, Circassian, and Andalusian gloves, plain lace mitts, E.W., F.P., fancy, honeycomb, Nens, cordonet, and spotted mitts.

Terms, Cash. 5605

NO RESERVE.

STRIPED SHIRTS, AND MOLESKIN TROUSERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One bale, largest size, heavy striped shirts
One case moleskin trousers, extra quality.

Terms, cash. 5602

WITHOUT RESERVE.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH APRIL,
At half-past Ten precisely,

One case 8-4 lambs' wool shawls, plain centres
One case fancy silk reticules, purses, and mitts
One case black gros de Naples
One case British crapes
One case figured satin ribbons
Two cases plain sarsnet and satin ribbons
One case black, figured, and plain pads
One case London mixed pins, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 5554

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

An assortment of household furniture, consisting of—

Tables and chairs, drawers, bed steps, sofas, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Four casks of assorted cut and plain glass ware.

Terms—Cash. 5620

THE KETCH "TRIAL."

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at M'Keon's Wharf, Soldiers' Point,

THIS DAY, 26TH INSTANT,
at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

The ketch *TRIAL*, of about 13 tons new measurement, together with anchors, sails, rigging, masts, stores, sweeps, boat, and dingy, all ready for sea.

ALSO,

Gig, and gig harness, cart, &c.

Terms at sale. 5551

CONDEMNED MEDICAL STORES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 489, George-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock.

By order Her Majesty's Inspector-General of Hospitals,

A quantity of condemned stores, received from the civil and military medical depots.

Terms, cash. 5595

WILLIAMS' CELEBRATED BLACKING. EX *CREMONA*.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 489, George-street,

ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,

GX § 1 to 20—Casks Williams'. celebrated liquid Blacking, each 13 dozen 6d.

Terms, cash. 5596

TO WINE MERCHANTS,

PUBLICANS, SLOP DEALERS, HATTERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Abraham Moses, Bridge-street,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

Two bales brown calico sheeting, (44 inch)
One case Union
Two rolls linen bed tick
One case of corah handkerchiefs, of superior quality
One case Irish linen in half-pieces
Five tin boxes coloured reel cotton
Two trunks gentlemen's wearing apparel
Four boxes Leghorn bonnets
Five cases of gentlemen's black hats, superior quality
Fifty dozen brab hats
Forty dozen palm leaf hats
Two cases confectionery
Two cases Sedlitz powders
Seventy dozen duck frocks and trousers
Large size Witney blankets
Two cases gig harness, superior quality
One case Mitchem oil of peppermint
One case single and double barrelled percussion guns and pistols
Seven cwt. castor oil, in tins of 40 lbs. each
One case large size brass taps
One case of carpenters' tools
One case cutlery, consisting of knives and forks
Ten cases of pickles
One case of mustard
One invoice of superior silver lever watches
One case of muskets
One cask hanging and table lamps
Ninety boxes tin plates
Six cases double-barrelled guns
Five hundred dozen sherry of superior quality
One hundred dozen port
Eight cases Constantia
Twenty-five cases cordials, out of bond
Six certificates of brandy, in bond

*** The Wines, Cordials, and Brandy, will be put up at One o'clock.

Terms at sale. 5383

SALE OF STOCK WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will offer for sale, by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place,

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The following VALUABLE STOCK, late the property of Patrick Leslie, Esq., now depasturing at the station, and in charge of Messrs. Walter and George Leslie, at Canning Downs, about 90 miles from Brisbane Town, MORETON BAY :—

SHEEP.

The produce of the AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S SHEEP, purchased in 1840, warranted perfectly sound, and never to have been diseased in any way, viz. :—

380 Ewes
489 Wethers
63 Rams
224 Weaned lambs

1156 Head, more or less, to be sold at per head

CATTLE.

The following mixed herd. All the Females, originally selected Stock. The imported HEREFORD BULL, purchased in 1840; his pedigree can be learnt on reference to the Messrs. Leslie.

87 Cows
65 Heifers
49 Steers
40 Bullocks
2 Bulls
1 Imported Hereford Bull.

244 Head, more or less, *to be sold at per head*

All Calves under six months given in.

HORSES.

The well-known imported thorough-bred ENGLISH HORSE

ST. GEORGE,

imported by Messrs. Ramsay, Young, and Co., in 1839, and sold by them to P. Leslie, Esq., for

900 GUINEAS,

and acknowledged by competent judges to be the best Horse in New South Wales for getting Stock for the India market.

St. George by Seagrave; dam by Governor, her dam Anticipation by Beningbrough, out of Expectation, by Herod.

ALSO,

THE FOLLOWING MARES AND YOUNG STOCK.

Galata	*Janette*	*Sweet Brier*	*Brunette*
Flame	*Marchioness*	*Dorothy*	*Blossom*
Matilda	*Clara*	*Brenda*	*Rosabella*
Latona	*Marion*	*Charity*	*Minna*
Daisy	*Jenny*	*Countess*	*Duchess*
Pastile	*Moonshine*	*Shadow*	*Caroline*

In all 24 MARES, all well selected.

4 COLTS, rising 3 years old.

Rory *Councillor* *Tiger* *Turban*

5 FILLIES, rising three years old.

Cinderella *Zulima* *Destiny* *Sophia* *Vernal*

7 FOALS, of season 1841.

Viz.: Five COLTS and Two FILLIES.

6 FOALS of season 1842.

Viz.: Four COLTS and Two FILLIES.

The Foals of the last season, say 14, more or less, will be given in with their dams.

The MARES, COLTS, and FOALS, will each be sold at per head.

Terms at time of Sale. 1555

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Henry Moore, Miller's Point,

ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH APRIL,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

All the Household Furniture, &c., belonging to the above-named insolvent, consisting of:—

Sofas, ottomans couches, dining, centre, card, and other tables, pianoforte, sideboards, chairs, carpets, and hearthrugs; cheffoniers, looking glasses, paintings, and engravings; window curtains and blinds, bedsteads and bedding, toilet tables and glasses, chests of drawers, china, glass, plated ware, &c., &c.

PLATE:

Eighteen tea spoons
Eighteen table spoons
Eighteen dessert spoons
Two gravy and four salt spoons and two skewers
Eighteen table and eighteen dessert forks
Twelve dessert knives and forks

ALSO,

Two carriages and two sets of harness
One gig and one set of harness
Two carriage horses

AND

About 350 volumes books

AFTER WHICH,

One carriage and pair of horses

Catalogues are in preparation, and may be had at the Mart of the Auctioneer, two days before the sale.

Terms at Sale.

G. R. GRIFFITHS,
W. S. DELOITTE,
FREDERICK PARBURY, } Trustees.
5282

INTENDED SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

Opposite the Military Barracks, in George-street, and corner of Elizabeth-street and Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

MR. LYONS will shortly bring to the hammer ALL THAT extensive range of HOUSES in George-street, opposite the Military Barracks, at present in the occupation of

Mr. Tegg, bookseller
Mr. Ellard, music-seller
Mrs. Dick, jeweller
Mr. Phelps, Australian General Assurance Company
Mr. Blackman, auctioneer
Mr. George Moss, City Hotel
The Sydney Bank,
The Stores occupied by Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., together with the other Stores and Grounds in the rear.

ALSO,

That handsome Family Residence, with Stabling, Coach, and Outhouses, and every other convenience, corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool streets, at present occupied by Mr. De Mestre.

The above form the most valuable CITY PROPERTY in buildings and situation, which has ever been offered in the market.

☞ The day of Sale in future advertisement.
4979

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

April 25.—*Maitland*, steamer, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with wool, &c. Passengers—Major Innes, Captain Jobling, Mr. Doyle, and three in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.

April 24.—For Newcastle, the barque *Arachne*, Captain Pearce, to load with wool for London. Passengers—Messrs. Houghton, M'Grevy, Lingard, and Stevidore.

IMPORTS.

April 25.—*Wanderer*, schooner, 131 tons, Burns, master, from Port Nicholson: 14 casks black oil, 8 casks sperm oil, 11 bales wool, J. Jones; 24 cases champagne, 1 trunk cloth, 3 casks bacon, W. Bannatyne; 10 cwt. whalebone, 3 casks sperm oil, M. Joseph; 8 tons flax, J. B. Metcalfe. G. Thornton, agent.

The barque *Haidee* was laid on in Liverpool for Sydney direct when the *Johnstone* sailed for Port Phillip. She was advertised to sail the beginning of February.

The "Louisa."—This brig, which has long been a regular trader between Hobart Town and Sydney, is at the Queen's Wharf, where the joiners are actively employed in fitting up new accommodations for passengers. The cabin will be fitted up with eighteen sleeping berths, and the part set aside for the steerage passengers will afford accommodation for fourteen persons. The alterations are expected to be completed on Wednesday next, and she will sail a few days after.

Removal of Vessels.—The *Augustus* to alongside the *Cremona*, where she is discharging wheat for London. The *Emma* from Moore's to the Circular Wharf, to load for Adelaide. The *Lady Leigh* to the Queen's Wharf.

The Cutter Brothers.—It was reported in last Wednesday's publication of the *Herald*, that this vessel had been taken off by six convicts from Newcastle on the night of Monday. The following evening, the schooner *Northumberland*, Captain Chandler, on her passage from the Richmond to Sydney, saw a small sloop off the Seal Rocks, and being short of provisions, lowered a boat to obtain some. Upon seeing the boat, the cutter stood very near to the shore, but having ascertained that only two men and a boy were in her, held out every inducement for them to come alongside; they did not do so, as a man was perceived in the rigging, with a large waddy raised to strike the first who stepped on deck. There is every reason to suppose that this was the *Brothers*, and being of a light draught of water, she stood too far in for the *Northumberland* to follow.

The *Maitland*, steamer, arrived last night from Port Macquarie, with 58 bales wool, a quantity of grain, and eight horses from the stud of Major Innes, which will be shipped on board the *Neptune*, for Madras. The schooner *William*, fifteen days from Moreton Bay, put into the roadstead at Port Macquarie, on Wednesday last; but having obtained a cask of beef, and a bag of biscuit from the *Maitland*, proceeded on her voyage for Sydney—she had been blown two hundred and fifty miles off the land. The new schooner *Robert Burns* returned to the roadstead at Port Macquarie on Tuesday last, after being at sea ten days; but having procured a supply of water, resumed the passage to Sydney the same afternoon. The cutter *Challenger* sailed from Port Macquarie for Sydney, on Tuesday last. The *Maitland* saw a barque yesterday off Newcastle, probably the *Arachne*, hence.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even
26	FRIDAY	6 37	5 23	3 42	4 6

First Quarter, April 26, 20 m. past 6, morning

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

How can A Subscriber of the District of Bathurst *expect us to publish his letter without knowing on what authority he charges the constabulary with neglect.*

The Sydney Morning Herald

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

NEW ZEALAND.

A very interesting account (we believe published officially) of the discussions between Governor Fitzroy, and the natives claiming the land in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, will be found in our fourth page. We fear the temper exhibited by the natives says very little for the peace and welfare of the unfortunate Europeans who have been purchasers of land from the New Zealand Company. Indeed, by a paragraph from the *Wellington Spectator*, of the 23rd March, it will be seen that one of the natives who had received the payment for the land, had already become troublesome. We fear that the troubles of the settlers are only commencing.

We have received several letters complaining of the tone recently adopted by the preachers at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, more particularly by Archbishop Polding. We have not inserted these letters for two reasons: first, that we do not place implicit reliance upon the accuracy of persons who write out portions of sermons from memory, and, secondly, we are willing to allow the greatest latitude to clergymen in the pulpit. Whenever it comes in their way, our clergy do not fail to expose freely the errors of Romanism, and it is, therefore, only right that the Roman Catholic clergy should exercise a similar freedom with those that differ from them. We notice the matter thus prominently, however, to express our surprise and regret that so many professed Protestants should be in the habit of attending the Roman Catholic places of worship; what business have those who disbelieve in Romanism to attend the preaching of its ministers, or having so attended, to complain of the doctrines they hear preached. As for the remarks said to have been made upon the validity of the Anglican ordinations, the opinions of the Romish priesthood respecting them are well known, and very little cared for by the clergy of the Church of England, who are well aware that standing in the van of Protestantism (and when the Church of England loses that proud position then will her glory have indeed departed) they are always liable to the attacks and misrepresentations of the Romanists; but they do not require reports of Dr. Polding's sermons to inform them of the arrogant assertions of Rome with respect to their standing as clergymen. Our earnest advice to Protestants is, to keep away from the Romanists: if they are sincere in their profession of Protestantism, they can never hear the Popish doctrines preached unreservedly without being offended and disgusted, and when they are so, they have no right to complain, for they have themselves gone to those whose duty it is to preach those false doctrines which they have been permitted to believe to be true.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

Thursday.

Before their Honors the three Judges, in Banco.

EX PARTE BUSHELLE V. NATHAN.

A *rule nisi* having been obtained on a former day, calling upon Charles Windeyer, and Edward Flood, Esquires, Magistrates of the City, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, compelling them to adjudicate in the matter at issue between the above parties.

The Attorney-General now moved, that the rule might be made absolute.

Mr. Charles Windeyer appeared in person to show cause; and remarked, that being merely desirous of receiving the directions of their Honors upon the question at issue, he should merely state the views which himself and his brother magistrate had taken in declining to adjudicate.

The Chief Justice suggested, that it would be better for the learned Attorney-General to state, in the first instance, upon what his motion was grounded.

The Attorney-General said, that the cause assigned by the Justices for refusing to act was, their opinion that they were precluded by the English laws from adjudicating in any case between master and apprentice, where the premium given exceeded £25. The interference of justices was confined by the older English statutes to cases in which the premium given did not exceed the sum of five pounds; but by the Statute of George IV. their powers were extended to cases in which a premium of £25 had been paid, and their jurisdiction, instead of being confined, as originally, to parish apprentices, was extended to apprentices of all kinds. He contended, however, that the provisions of the English law were partially set aside by the operation of the colonial Act, regulating the relationship between master and apprentice: for by this Act, the 9th George IV., No. 8, it was expressly stated that this relationship should be the same as under the English laws, and that any two justices of the peace should have power to hear and determine all matters relating thereto, and to make such order as the equity of the case might seem to require. To this was attached a proviso, that all orders for the cancellation of indentures should be made under the hands and seals of the magistrates whose act it was, and he would therefore maintain, unless this proviso was altogether without a meaning, any two justices were empowered by the colonial statute to adjudicate in pending disputes between master and apprentice, as fully and effectually as any number of magistrates would be empowered to do by the laws of England. Now, although by the Act alluded to, the power of interference on the part of two justices was limited to cases in which the premium did not exceed £25, there was still a provision for the adjudication of cases in which the premium was larger: for by the 5th of Elizabeth, chap. 4, it was declared that a single magistrate would be empowered to arbitrate between the parties; but that, upon their failing to agree, the matter should be referred to the Quarter Sessions, where it should be heard by four justices, to whom power was given to cancel the indentures, or otherwise to decide as they might think fit. The same powers he submitted were vested by the Colonial Law in any two justices of the peace, although the relative position of the master and apprentice made the same as by the English Law, still the English Law was departed from in so far as it related to the power of magistrates to hear and determine in cases of this nature. Although it would not be relevant to the present question to enter into details, it might be remarked that the first at issue was of considerable importance, as regarded the operation of the Colonial Insolvency Laws. It was sworn by the affidavit before their Honors, that this contract was entered into when the master was upon the eve of insolvency, and must have been aware of that fact; but although the Insolvency Law of the colony was strongly assimilated to the Bankruptcy Laws of England, it contained no provisions analogous to the enactment of those laws whereby a contract entered into under those circumstances would be rendered nugatory. It was quite clear, however, that the insolvent would not be at all in a position to perform his part of the contract; and it was equally so that having vested the whole of his property in his trustees, he could have no right to the property of which he would become possessed by his claim upon the services of this lady; no return for which he would, as before stated, be in a condition to make.

Mr. Justice Burton remarked, that on a former occasion he had been called upon to decide a question of a similar description, a master having applied to him to cancel the indentures of an apprentice, upon the ground, that by reason of his insolvency he would be unable to maintain him; but he was convinced that the Insolvent Law gave him no power to comply with such a request. There was no property invested in a trade or in an apprentice, and the insolvency of the master did not deprive him of his power to perform his part of the contract, by instructing the apprentice in the trade which he had agreed to teach him.

The Attorney-General said, that it would be quite impossible for the master in this instance to perform his part of the contract: for besides the property in musical instruments, &c., necessary for that purpose, and of which he would in all probability be deprived by his insolvency, one of the chief inducements held out to the lady upon making the contract was his having undertaken to convey her and her family to England, and to place her there at the head of her profession, and this he would certainly be unable to do. He did not mean to contend that the Act empowered the magistrates to place themselves in the position of a Court of Equity, for he fully admitted that no such power could be given unless by express words; but he submitted by the authority "to make such an order as the equity of the case would require;" they were empowered to consider the justice of the matter between person and person, and to decide therein, in such manner as they might think right and equitable. If, therefore, this investigation had been made, it would have been seen, as shown by the affidavits before their Honors, that the insertion of a premium of £150 in the indentures was a mere colourable arrangement to take from the magistrates any jurisdiction that they might have had in the matter; if this precaution had not been taken; not one shilling of that premium having ever been paid or intended to be paid. He admitted the rule of law, that no person could be admitted to give evidence in contradiction of their own deed; but a Court of Equity would not exclude evidence of this description, and he submitted that it ought equally to be admissable in a proceeding of this description.

Mr. Windeyer said, that the learned Attorney-General had not adverted to the main objection which had been entertained by himself and his brother magistrate, in deciding upon the question at issue. The Act 5th Elizabeth, c. 4, which the learned gentleman had alluded to, by which magisterial interference in all cases of this description was regulated, provided that application should be made in the first instance to a magistrate of the county or the mayor of the city or corporate town in which the master resided. The magistrate thus applied to was empowered to act as an arbitrator between the parties; but if they could not agree, then the matter was to be referred to the adjudication of four justices at Quarter Sessions. Looking at this Act, he was of opinion that the applicant had taken an incorrect mode of commencing proceedings: for as Sydney was a city, she should have gone in the first instance to the Mayor. They had great doubts as to whether the clause of the Colonial Act, referred to by the learned Attorney General, really had any effect in extending the English laws of apprenticeship to this colony, or whether it was merely one of those clauses which, although adopted by the Legislative for more abundant caution, was not, in fact, necessary: for in point of fact the whole of the English laws which could be applicable to the circumstances of the colony were put in force by the operation of the Act 9 Geo. IV., commonly called the New South Wales Act. This being the case, and the jurisdiction of the justices being limited to cases in which the premium was not more than £25, they held it quite beyond their power to interfere in a case where the indenture stated the payment of £150 premium, and involved penalties to the extent of £1000. An enquiry, therefore, was made into the merits of the case, nor did the indentures themselves come under the notice of the Bench: for the information was framed under the 5th of Elizabeth; and the learned gentleman who appeared on that occasion for the defendant, left the Bench to decide the question of its jurisdiction, without offering any observations of his own.

The Attorney-General briefly replied, contending, as before, that the Colonial Act superseded so much of the English law, as defined the extent of magisterial jurisdiction, by giving to two justices the power vested by the 5th Elizabeth, to four magistrates sitting in Quarter Sessions.

The Chief Justice said, that the material question at present, was not whether the laws of England relative to apprenticeship were or were not in force, and he should therefore decline expressing any opinion upon the matter; for even supposing them to be in full force, still the magistrates would be ousted from any jurisdiction by the amount of the premium stated by the indentures to have been paid for their interference, was confined by one Act to cases in which the premium was £5, and by another to cases in which the premium was £25. The true question for the determination of the Court was, whether the fifth section of the colonial Act 9th Geo. IV., would empower the magistrates to take cognizance of a case like the present, and to proceed so far if they thought fit as to make an order for the cancellation of the indentures. It was clear, upon reading the Act, that there was no power of this kind expressly given; and although from the proviso referred to and argued upon by the learned Attorney-General, the intention of the Legislature to confer such a power might perhaps be implied, still he was bound to hold that an authority so extensive could not be created by mere implication. On the other hand, this proviso must be construed to have been inserted as bearing reference to some antecedent portion of the Act; and seeing that this Act had in view the regulation of apprenticeships to persons holding public offices, it was to this branch of the Act that the proviso must be understood to apply. The arguments of the magistrate were of much force, and the Court would never compel justices to adjudicate in cases where so much doubt was involved as in the present: for supposing that the Bench had gone on to cancel the indentures, it was by no means certain that the master might not have succeeded in an action brought against his apprentice for breach of covenant; or that the magistrates themselves might not have been liable to an action for excess of jurisdiction. He must say that he entertained great doubt in his own mind upon the present case, and he was therefore of opinion that the rule must be discharged.

Mr. Justice Burton was of the same opinion, considering the wording of the Colonial Act as far too loose to confer such a power upon the magistrates as the learned Attorney General had contended for. He should follow the example of the Chief Justice, by abstaining from any positive expression of opinion at the present time, as to how far the English laws, relative to apprenticeship, were in force in this colony; but he thought the question a very doubtful one, and well worthy of a careful consideration: for the New South Wales Act was not promulgated in the colony until after the passing of the colonial Act, upon which the arguments in favour of the present application had been founded, and he was inclined to the opinion that an antecedent colonial law upon any express subject would not be overborne by an Act subsequently passed by the Imperial Legislature. The English laws were not wholly applicable to the circumstances of the colony, for many of their enactments were of a purely local nature; but they had been so far acted upon by the magistrates as occasionally to cancel indentures, and even to inflict punishment upon apprentices for breaches of the law. He would not at present pronounce any opinion as to whether they had acted right in this respect; but it certainly would have been better to have applied to the Colonial Legislature to pass a declaratory law, stating what portion of the English enactments were to be considered in force. Supposing, however, that the English laws were in full force, it was still clear that the magistrates could have no jurisdiction in the present case, the remedy of the parties being an appeal to the interference of the Mayor, and from him to that of four justices of peace in Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Justice Stephen was also of opinion, that the present rule must be discharged, for the reasons already stated by their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Burton; and remarked, like them, that the question of whether the English laws regulating the relationship between master and apprentice were put in force in this colony by the operation of the New South Wales Act, was one of great doubt. He was inclined, however, to think that an Act of the Imperial Parliament, although coming into force subsequent to an Act of the Colonial Legislature, would have the effect of superseding so much of the colonial law as was inconsistent with its operation. Even under the English law, however, the remedy to be taken by the parties was of a different nature to that which they had sought, as they were bound in the first place, to proceed to the Mayor of the City, who was invested with the power of arbitrating between them; but in the event of their not choosing to abide by his award, the matter must be investigated before four Justices of the Peace sitting in Quarter Sessions, and these last were authorised, according to the English Act, 5th Victoria, c. 4, to proceed to the cancellation of the indentures, if they saw good reason for so doing.

The *rule nisi* was therefore discharged; and after hearing and disposing of one or two motions of course, the Court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Mackay, a third meeting: E. M'Kenlay, £6 16s. 7d.; an offer of 3s. 6d. in the pound, by the bills of the insolvent and his brother, jointly and severally, at six months' date from the meeting, accepted.

In the estate of John Waite, a second meeting: W. Pendray, sen., £19 2s.; J. J. Higgins, £38 11s. 8d.; A. Hordern, £48 15s. 10d.; B. M'Mahon, £191; B. M'Mahon, a second claim, £9 10s.; W. Barnett, £50. The meeting was then adjourned till the 7th May, at half-past eleven A.M.

In the estate of James Charles Russell, a special meeting: Fitchett and Strong, £12 16s. An offer of 2s. 6d. in the pound, cash, and all book debts of the estate, was made; but was rejected by the meeting.

CERTIFICATES UNOPPOSED.

The following parties obtained their certificates, no opposition being offered:—Archibald Campbell, John Stephenson Clarke, William John Morris, John Scott, and Edward Agnew.

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES GANNON.

The Chief Commissioner was to have pronounced his decision in this case, but the insolvent appeared in Court, and stated that he had been enabled to offer to his creditors a composition, with security for payment, which the creditors were willing to accept; and Thursday next was fixed upon to conclude the arrangements before the Chief Commissioner.

IN THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BRODIE SPARK.

Mr. Windeyer appeared to conduct the opposition to the discharge of this insolvent, and Mr. Michie in support of the application.

Mr. William Henry Mackenzie was called by Mr. Michie, and deposed—that he was Cashier to the Bank of Australia in 1840, 41, and 42, and up to the month of May of last year; he had been Cashier for some years previously, but had left for two years, and was re-appointed in December, 1839. He was cognizant of all that took place in the establishment, with respect to discounts and renewals, and all the books were under his control, and he inspected most of them weekly or daily. Referring to the discounts of 10th August, 1841, and to Spark's discounts on that day, he was positive that the Directors were made acquainted with them at the time they were made, or shortly afterwards. Spark's account was an accumulating account, and the Directors must have been acquainted with it. The Board of Directors met once a week,—on Tuesday's; Spark, who was Deputy Chairman, was generally there; Dr. Mitchell and Colonel Shadforth were also regular attendants; the other Directors were not so regular. Sometimes there was a larger number of Directors present than at other times; it required three Directors besides the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, to form a board; but there were not always sufficient present; and the mode adopted to make it appear that there had been a board was, to tell one or more of the Directors who were absent what business had been transacted, and they allowed their names to be inserted in the Minute Book, as if they had been present composing the board of the day, and transacting the business which was done. The Directors were made acquainted with everything to which it was thought necessary to obtain their sanction. A list of bills falling due during the week was always prepared for them, with the date at which they were due, the amounts, and the parties names. This list he divided, for his own reference, and for the guidance of the Directors into three classes; namely, bills which he expected would be paid in full, bills which would be partly paid and partly renewed, and bills which he expected would be required to be renewed altogether. The amount of Spark's discounts and renewals always appeared before the Directors until the time when he gave a mortgage to the Bank to cover his liabilities; this was about August, 1842; after that time Spark objected to give bills, having given the mortgage, considering that he should thereby be giving double security; but witness suggested to him that it would be more convenient for the operations of the Bank, calculating interest, and keeping up the books, that he should give his bills, witness agreeing not to negotiate them. The amount of the mortgage was £20,000 and upwards. In the first place, there had been an equitable mortgage, Spark having deposited with the Bank various title deeds of property, with a letter stating that they were left with the Bank as security for his debt to the Bank; this was about the beginning of 1840; in July or August, 1842, there was an investigation by the Directors into Spark's, and several other accounts, and the result of the investigation was, that witness was instructed to request Spark to give the Bank a real mortgage, in order to afford them better security, and this was done; and subsequently additional securities were given. The mortgage was given to cover the whole amount due by Spark to the Bank; that amount was ascertained at the time; there was a special meeting of the Directors to examine the securities held by the Bank; they were satisfied with all except Spark's and E. Manning's, and with respect to Spark gave the direction previously stated to have been complied with; the meeting of Directors took place on the 7th and 11th of July, 1842. On the 7th were present—Mr. Macarthur, Chairman; Captain Dumaresq, Dr. Wallace, Colonel Shadforth, and Mr. Sandeman; on the 11th—Mr. Macarthur, Chairman: Mr. Spark, Deputy Chairman; Mr. E. Manning, Dr. Mitchell, Colonel Shadforth, and Mr. Sandeman. He had no doubt that these were present, as appeared on the minutes. It was not until Directors had approved of the business transacted, that their names were inserted as forming a Board when they were not in attendance, and it was never done when anything more than ordinary business was transacted. The discounts granted to Spark, on the 11th August, 1841, were made known to the Directors shortly after, if not before, they were granted. Spark's bills for 1840 and 1841, formed part of the liability, to cover which, the real mortgage was given. The estimated value of the property mortgaged at that time exceeded the amount of the liabilities; the Directors considered themselves secured; the mortgage was taken in the name of the Chairman; renewals of the bills were given afterwards for convenience in carrying on the books; witness renewed the bills; he did so for other parties as well as Spark, and he had not gone out of the ordinary course; if the Directors did not know of advances being made at the time they were made, they knew of them immediately afterwards, and they partly sanctioned them; advances had been made by witness to other Directors in precisely the same way; witness recollected on one occasion an acceptance of Spark's for £5000 in favour of an English house being presented to him for payment; it was in the hands of one of the English Banks; he refused to pay it at first, as Spark had not sufficient funds; feeling uneasy about it, he was going to Mr. Spark, and met one of the Directors, Dr. Mitchell, on his way, to whom he mentioned the matter; Dr. Mitchell said that the bill must be paid to save the honour of the Bank. Spark was Deputy-Chairman at the time. [It was objected that no evidence could be taken as to what Dr. Mitchell had said. He was not the Board of Directors. The evidence was taken subject to the objection.] The witness proceeded. He paid the bill; both discounts and renewals were granted by witness on other days than Board days; the bills for discount might not have come in previous to the Board day; those which were for renewal might not have fallen due until after the Board had met; in such cases witness discounted or renewed as might be required. He was not aware that the practice of the Bank of Australia in this respect was different from that of other banks; nor had he ever any idea of acting differently with respect to Mr. Spark's discounts or renewals, than with those of other Directors or persons. It would serve no purpose to mention names, but there were other Directors whose business was transacted in precisely the same way. Mr. Spark's liabilities appeared in the Liability Book, this book was always ready for the inspection of the Directors; and was sometimes referred to; more frequently during the last year or eighteen months than formerly. Witness had never assumed to himself to transact business without obtaining the sanction or approval of the Directors. Whatever he did, he mentioned to some one or other of the Directors, and he had never been censured by the Directors for any thing which he had done, or in any way for the course he had pursued in the management of the Bank. He could not believe it possible that the Board of Directors could be ignorant of Spark's liabilities to the Bank. At their meetings they had spoken to Spark as to the state of his account. They must have been well acquainted with his account in December, 1839, as at that time they examined particularly into a great number of accounts, and amongst others into that of Mr. Spark's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Windeyer: Mr. Spark must have been aware of the state of his account as it appeared in the books. When the real mortgage was given, other properties were included besides those contained in the deeds which formed the equitable mortgage. The title deeds were left, together with the letter which accompanied them, with Mr. Holden, to prepare the mortgage. The Board of Directors were aware of the equitable mortgage; they knew of it at the time the deeds were deposited with the Bank. It was an arrangement made between Spark and witness, but the Directors knew of it. He thought that there had been some previous conversation on the subject with some of the Directors; he did not know if the matter had been brought before the Board; nor would he say that all the Directors knew of the arrangement; he was sure that some of them did. The mortgage was intended to cover all liabilities then due and falling due, and advances made, or to be made. The Directors knew that advances were made to Spark from time to time. It was not absolutely arranged that advances should be made, but the mortgage was understood to be security for advances made by the Directors or by witness; it was understood so by Spark and by witness; the Directors were aware of this, but he could not state the name of any Director who had a similar understanding with Spark. The value of the whole property mortgaged was estimated at about £33,000; the first batch of deeds which formed the equitable mortgage were valued at £26,000, and afterwards Spark sent others to the amount of about £7000; this might have been six or nine months afterwards; the additional security was sent at Spark's own suggestion; it was sent to witness. There was no entry of the transaction in any of the books. The bills which it was intended to cover by the mortgage had other names upon them, many of them who were known to be doing not well in the world, and Spark would eventually be liable for these bills; Spark gave a mortgage to secure the Bank, and it was not thought necessary to record the transaction; the bills were withdrawn after the deeds had been deposited; Spark got the old bills, and gave witness his promissory notes for their amount. That renewal did afterwards appear, and was sanctioned by the Board; all bills falling due in each week were entered in a list and laid before the Directors on the Board day, and the totals were afterwards entered in the Minute Book; no bills of Mr. Spark's were omitted up to the time at which he gave the real mortgage in August, 1842; the Minute Book would show correctly the amount of bills discounted by the Directors, and the amount of renewals sanctioned by them; but there were discounts and renewals in the course of the week, on other days than the Board day, which did not appear before the Directors until the bills were falling due again; there were no means of tracing which were renewals and which new bills; if witness had the lists laid before the Directors he might be able to do so; the Board was aware that he discounted and renewed bills; and he was satisfied that the Board would sanction what he did, or he would not have done it; the bills falling due in the course of the week, as by the list submitted to the Directors would not appear on the list the following week; the Directors would conclude that they had rather been renewed or paid; they might think that they were paid, and when renewed, they would not reappear in the list until they became due again. From the Bill Book now put into his hands, it appeared that the actual amount discounted on the 28th June, 1842, was £61,947 0s. 4d.; the amount sanctioned by the Directors on that day was £16,000, and some hundreds; thus there was £40,000 more actually discounted than was sanctioned by the Board. On looking again to the Bill Book, he found that there were three bills for Spark, and four bills for E. Manning discounted on that day, amounting, all seven bills, to £45,000. He had no hesitation in saying that the Directors had approved of this. The entries in this book were of all the transactions of the week; those subsequent to the Board day as well as those sanctioned by the Directors on that day; and the reason that these discounts did not appear before the Directors was, in all probability, because he had discounted or renewed the bills in the course of the week. These renewals were not sanctioned at the time by the Directors at the time they were made; but they were made acquainted with them immediately afterwards. He had no doubt that he discounted Spark's bills on the 28th, or 29th, or 30th day of June, previous to the commencement of the second half year; he would not swear that he did it on the same day as the Board met, namely, the 28th; but he might have done so in the afternoon after the Board had left. He should not have hesitated to take the bills from Spark on the same day that the Board met, although those bills had not been submitted to the Board. On reference to the Ledger, (which was now placed in his hands,) witness found that on this 28th June, Spark was credited with £20,636, as the proceeds of bills discounted for him on that day. Witness could not give any further information respecting the transaction than appeared here; he might have received the bills from Spark immediately after the Board broke up, and from the entry in the cash book there was no doubt that he had discounted the bills on the 28th June, which was the Board day; there were other bills discounted by witness on the same day; he saw the name of W. Walker and Co., on the same day, for £2000 and odd hundreds; he was in the habit of discounting new bills, as well as granting renewals; on the 10th of August, 1841, he saw by the Directors' minutes that they had sanctioned discounts to the amount of £25,164 9s. 5d.; the sum actually discounted on that day was £34,724 19s. 5d., £9560 more than was sanctioned; on that day, Mr. Spark had credit for discounts to the amount of £10,494 9s. 3d.; on the 16th of the same month, the day before the Board day, another bill was discounted by witness for Spark, amounting to £9000, and the proceeds, £8765, were placed to his credit. Witness had no means of stating at once what portion of these discounts were renewals, but if time were allowed him he could trace them.

The case was adjourned, by consent, until eleven o'clock on Saturday, in order to afford Mr. Mackenzie an opportunity of going through the accounts.

IN THE ESTATE OF R. THOMSON.

This insolvent was opposed by Mr. Broadhurst, on behalf of Mr. Kelly, as Attorney to the Assignees of George Bishop and Co., of London.

There were various grounds of objection, but the chief one, which was the only one at all supported, was, that the insolvent had improperly appropriated moneys which he held in trust as agent.

The insolvent was the only witness called, and it appeared from his evidence, that he came to this colony at the desire of George Bishop, formerly merchant, of London, since insolvent, whose relation he was, and in whose employment he had been for a very considerable time; that Bishop gave him authority to retain for his own use a balance, no amount being fixed, in order to do something for himself in this colony; that since the year 1839, up to the time of Bishop's insolvency, he had received consignments, and had applied various sums of money, and that after the remittances he had made there was still a balance due to Bishop's estate of £1228. The insolvent could produce no written authority for so applying Bishop's money, and the Chief Commissioner said that his impression was rather against the application; but that he would take to next Thursday to consider of it.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated yesterday:—

Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, of New England, settler and grazier: Debts, £21,665; assets—personal property, £2855; outstanding debts, £2234 10s. Balance deficiency, £16,575 10s. John Walker, official assignee.

Joseph Phillips, of Parramatta, carpenter, being in the custody of the Sheriff; debts, £22 14s. 1d.; assets, nil.

There are no meetings entered for to-day.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

James George Hughes, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.

P. M. Hosking, a third meeting, at half-past ten.

Benjamin and Samuel Cutler, a third meeting, at eleven.

Janet Templeton, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past one.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

Robert Cotterel, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

Welch and Eldridge, a first meeting, at half-past ten.

George Joseph Thompson, a first meeting, at eleven.

C. M. Clarke, a special meeting, at noon.

Timothy Maher, a special meeting, at two.

Auction Sale by Mr. Lyons.—We are requested to draw the attention of the trade in general, to the extensive sale, to be held this day, at the premises of Mr. Abraham Moses, in Bridge-street, by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at eleven o'clock precisely. The wines, cordials, and brandy, will be put up precisely at one o'clock.—*Communicated*

House Robbery.—Yesterday, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the house of Charles King, a waterman, residing in Windmill-street, was broken into by two men, by opening one of the windows, when they took a quantity of wearing apparel and a pair of shoes; one of the thieves being seen leaving the house, Sergeant Frawley of the Sydney Police apprehended him before he had got far from the house; the other, named Joseph Rice, was pursued into George-street, and taken by constables M'Guire and M'Grath; on searching him, a letter was found in his possession directed to one of his friends on Cockatoo; the prisoner Rice has been only a few days free according to his own account. Mrs. King was absent mourning over the corpse of her father, Mr. James Prescott, of Harrington-street, who had died suddenly on the preceeding day.

The Kissing Point Robbery.—On Wednesday last, the Sydney Police apprehended a man from the district of Kissing Point, on suspicion of his being concerned in plundering the Rev. Mr. Allwood's house during the last week, and, in consequence of subsequent information, other two men were taken on Wednesday night, near the Market Wharf, and at midnight of the same day, Jones and Burrows, of the Sydney Police, took two others and lodged them in the Sydney watchhouse yesterday morning. The whole five are at present remanded, as several points in their respective statements when taken require to be investigated.

Holloway the Bushranger.—The mounted Police have succeeded in capturing a horse which this worthy had been riding within a few minutes of the time they came up. He had betaken himself to the bushranger's stronghold—Bargo Brush, where, there is reason to believe he has for some time been harboured.

Daring Robbery.—On Saturday morning, about two A.M., a daring robbery was committed at the residence of Mr. Thomas Schofield, Camperdown, by a man armed with a pistol and a large clasp knife, who threatened to take the lives of all the inmates if they made the slightest resistance; he took a box of cloths and all the money he could find, with a loaf of bread, when he left; but returned in a few minutes after to console them with the satisfaction that a dead cock never crew, and he would make them that they should never tell hereafter. An alarm was given to the neighbours, when every exertion was made to apprehend the fellow, but without any effect.

Accident.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, the inhabitants of York-street, in the vicinity of the Centenary Chapel, were alarmed by the cries of some one in agony; on following the sound, it was traced to the premises occupied by Mr. Williams, cabinetmaker, where a girl, aged about twelve years, had rushed out of the house into the yard with her clothes on fire; some of the people who were passing at the time did what they could to extinguish the flames, but before that could be effected the lower part of her body and the thighs were so roasted, that on removing the burnt rags pieces of the flesh came away with them; medical aid was obtained, and every assistance afforded, but it was deemed advisable to remove her to the Hospital in the course of the day, where she lies in so dangerous a state, that but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. It appears she was working about the fire when her frock ignited, and the draught created a flame before she was aware of her clothes being on fire.

Inquest.—Yesterday afternoon, an inquest was held in John Cooper's public-house, the "Rose and Crown," corner of Harrington and Argyle streets, opposite the Custom-house, on the body of James Prescott, sen., aged 49, a brassfounder, when his son, James Prescott, jun., gave the following evidence: About midday on Wednesday, he and his father were in the back yard, preparing to make some crucibles, and witness was washing his hands, when he saw deceased staggering up the steps into the house; he called out for help; witness ran and assisted him into the house; he asked for a drop of rum, which was given to him, and he was put to bed, and Dr. Mackellar was sent for; when he arrived he found him paralysed on the left side; he instantly bled him, and deceased was so far recovered as at one time in the afternoon to be conscious and able to speak a little; he attempted to write, but was unable; he subsequently fell into a stupor, and died about seven o'clock on the same evening. The cause of death, in the opinion of Dr. Mackellar, was apoplexy. The Jury returned a verdict of died by the visitation of God. The deceased was an old resident in Sydney, and much respected. — Another inquest will be held today, in James Gannon's public-house, the Sportsman's Arms, corner of Hunter and Phillip streets, on the body of Ann Williams, who had been forwarded to the General Hospital from the watchhouse for protection, on the 21st instant.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MEETING AT PENRITH.

(From the Observer.)

Tuesday, April 24.

At half-past one, the chair was taken by R. Copland Lethbridge, Esq., J.P., who opened the business of the meeting by reading the requisition which had convened it.

The Chairman having read the requisition, would not occupy the time of the meeting with any prefatory remarks, but could not at the same time refrain from expressing a hope, that in discussing the important subjects which would be submitted to them, calmness might be observed, and that all parties, if any there should be who were disposed to advocate opinions contrary to the spirit of the requisition, might be heard with patience and impartiality. The meeting wished for nothing but constitutional rights, and there was no occasion to employ other than constitutional means in order to defend those rights, which the requisitionists thought were invaded by the recently published regulations. Those regulations he would read, in order that the meeting might fully understand the resolutions which would afterwards be proposed.

The Regulations having been read,

Robert Venour Dulhunty, Esq., J.P., rose to move the first resolution, which he would read. (See the advertisement in another column.) The subject of that resolution was not one which called for much comment. He believed that not only the gentlemen present, but the squatters generally throughout the colony, sympathised with the alarm which that resolution expressed; and while he would leave to every man an opportunity of stating his views, if they should differ from his own, he did not feel warranted in occupying the time of the meeting by remarks which could at most only serve to confirm them in sentiments they had already embraced.

The resolution was seconded by E. Cox, Esq., and on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Edward Cox, Esq., J.P., then rose and said, that as the second resolution had been put into his hands, he felt bound to state that he cordially agreed with the terms of that resolution, and was convinced that the feelings of the squatters generally were in unison with the sentiments which it conveyed. He had been labouring with little profit for many years, and he certainly did feel it hard that himself, and others in similar circumstances, should be deprived by unjust imposts of the profits of their labour. He was aware that an opinion had been broached in a high quarter that the squatters did not contribute to the Land Fund; but no one who had the slightest knowledge of the subject could maintain such an opinion for a moment. It was precisely to contradict so unwarranted a statement that the resolution which he held in his hand was intended; and he therefore submitted it to their consideration with much satifaction.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Single, and having been put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

James Lethbridge Templer, Esq., in rising to move the adoption of the third resolution, could not omit that opportunity of entering his firm protest against the threatened impost, which he considered not only impolitic in the present depressed state of every colonial interest, but, in point of fact, unconstitutional. They had little to thank her Majesty the Queen for, if she had given them a Legislative Council, and had, notwithstanding, left another power in the colony, to whose arbitrary imposts, under whatever name they were levied, they were to remain subject. He conceived that the public ought to be responsible for no burthens but those imposed by their representatives. Such was the acknowledged principle of taxation in England; such was a fundamental principle of the British Constitution. But if the present system was to go on, (and it seemed there was nothing but the "*sic volo, sic jubio*," of His Excellency to regulate it,) their burthens might be increased every year, and the colony reduced to a worse state than that of the subjects of absolute despots. He would now read the resolution which had been entrusted to him, and which he moved with every confidence that it would be approved by the meeting.

George Crawley, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

George Thomas Clarke, Esq., rose to move the fourth resolution, which was to enable them to carry into effect the resolutions which they had already passed. He had much pleasure in expressing his entire concurrence with the sentiments which had been expressed by the speakers who had preceded him, and especially he had been impressed with the justice of Mr. Templer's remarks as to the source from which taxation should proceed. It appeared to him that nothing could be more preposterous than placing an arbitrary power of exacting taxes, or contributions of any sort, in the hands of an irresponsible man, or body of men; and he could not see what they had gained by having a Legislative Council, if the Executive still possessed authority to impose additional burdens. He cordially supported the resolution, which he would now read.

The resolution was seconded by L. V. Dulhunty, Esq., and, on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Lawrence Vance Dulhunty Esq., J.P., rose to move that a Committee consisting of the undernamed gentlemen, be appointed to determine on a Petition to her Majesty the Queen:—Robert Copland Leithbridge, Esq., J.P.; James Lethbridge Templar, Esq.; Robert Venour Dalhunty, Esq. J.P.; Edward Cox, Esq., J.P.; and George Thomas Clarke, Esq., J.P.

Seconded by George Crawley, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then rose and said, that a draft of a petition to the Legislative Council had been prepared, which he would read to the meeting. The following is a copy of the Petition:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, the respectful Petition of the undersigned Stockholders, and others resident in the District of Penrith.

Sheweth,—

That your petitioners have seen with the deepest anxiety and regret, the attempt made by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to increase the taxation of the colonists by the regulations respecting Depasturing Licenses contained in the *Gazette* of the 2nd April, 1844.

That, though from the existing unparalleled distress and embarrassment of the flockmasters and stockholders, the measure must prove ineffectual in rendering the land revenue more productive, it will nevertheless tend to increase immeasurably the difficulties of their position, deter capitalists from investing money in a colony liable to such arbitrary imposts,—render sheep and cattle unsaleable—affect the interests of the merchant and shopkeeper, by absorbing the profits of the grazier, and destroy the already shaken confidence in the pledges of the Queen's Government.

That the fee for a license beyond the boundaries had not reference to the quantity of land; but was for a mere permission to occupy, such being the measure adopted by the Government to retain the power of preventing dishonest and disreputable characters from establishing themselves on the waste lands; therefore the attempt to convert it into a species of rent is in the highest degree unjust, the Government affording no protection beyond the boundaries but such as, although miserably inefficient, is more than doubly paid for by the squatters themselves, and the tenure is at present entirely at the pleasure of the Executive.

That your Petitioners respectfully submit that the Government having approved the existing boundaries or extent of stations held under the sanction of a license, has morally no right to subdivide the same for the above purpose of exciting a large amount of tax, the licensing system having originated with the squatters themselves for the purpose above mentioned.

That as squatters are obliged frequently to remove their flocks and herds in consequence of the want of grass and water, it will involve them in the payment of another fee of ten pounds for each station, although they may have previously paid a fee for the pasturage of the said cattle, and it is well known to many of your petitioners that stock are frequently moved long distances more than once in the year.

That it appears to your petitioners that the additional revenue thus sought to be raised by the sole authority of the Executive Government, is intended rather for the relief of the payers of poor-rates in England than for the benefit of the colonists of New South Wales, as their regulations will be in effect a rider to the Act of Parliament which, by raising the minimum price of Crown lands to the absurd amount of £1 per acre, has effectually stopped their sale, and destroyed the fund theretofore applicable to immigration: and it is to be observed, that the parties on whom it is intended to force the extra burthen, enjoy less than others the ordinary benefits of good government, being destitute alike of the means of exercising religious observances, of education, and of the due administration of the laws.

That when the first depasturing licenses were issued, it was believed the appropriation of the land revenue, exclusively of the expense of immigration, was under the control of the Legislative Council, to which it had been formally surrendered by the Crown; and the amount of the assessment to be raised on the stock depastured on such licensed land was accordingly fixed by the Council, and your petitioners submit that the fact of a portion of your honorable house being now representative, affords an additional reason why that control should be continued; because, the right of electing members to represent them in the Legislative Assembly having been partially conceded to the colonists by Her Majesty the Queen, the concurrent constitutional right of British subjects to be taxed only by such representatives should accompany the boon; but your petitioners feel that if it be in the power of the Queen's Representative to enforce under the name of a fee such arbitrary and unlimited exactions, the power to limit the amount of taxation is withdrawn from your honorable house, and your petitioners are placed at the mercy of an uncontrolled power.

Your petitioners, whilst they would hope it may not be necessary to resort to the extreme constitutional measure of refusing to vote the supplies, pray your honorable house will take such steps as to you may seem meet in the present exigency, and to guard against licensed occupiers of land beyond the boundaries being again placed in such a position as may render them liable to be interrupted in the quiet possession of their stations, till the same shall be included within the boundaries of location.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Edward Cox, Esq., moved that the petition be adopted as the petition of that meeting. A gentleman in the body of the room, (whose name we were unable to learn) rose, and suggested that the Chairman should be requested to read the petition again, and the clauses should be submitted consecutively to the meeting. He made this suggestion, not because he had any doubt of the judgment with which the petition had been drawn up; but, as it was a matter of some importance, he felt, and he was surrounded by many who felt with him, that it was desirable that every one should accurately understand the import of every portion of a document which they would be called upon to sign.

The Chairman expressed his concurrence with the hint of the gentleman who had just sat down, and would accordingly read the clauses of the petition again, and propose them separately to the approval of the meeting.

The first clause was adopted without any discussion.

On the second clause being put,

Mr. Clarke rose, and begged to make an observation which might perhaps explain the allusion which the clause just read contained to breaches of faith on the part of the Government. He would remind the meeting, that the Governor had given the Squatters to understand, that the Assessment on their stock was to be applied exclusively to the support of the Border Police. It appeared, however, that the Assessment furnished so large a sum as £40,000, of which the Border Police did not require more than £16,000 at most for its maintenance. The surplus of £24,000 should, according to the distinct assurances of the Governor, have been restored to the Squatters by reduction of the Assessment; but it was found too profitable to be relinquished for the old-fashioned purpose of keeping faith with the public; and not only were they subjected to this heavy burthen, but they were now threatened with a new and unprecedented impost, which entirely justified the language of the petition, as the confidence of the Squatters, in any pledge given by the Executive, must now be exceedingly weak.

The remaining clauses were adopted without remark; but on the Chairman submitting the last clause, which expressed a hope that the Council may not be driven to the extreme constitutional measure of refusing to vote the supplies, Mr. Clarke observed, that he could not but think such an allusion unnecessary, and not in accordance with the temperate tone which pervaded the petition, and which, he had been delighted to observe, had pervaded all the proceedings of the day. Much as he objected to the obnoxious impost, he thought it would be better to endure even that impost, grievous and unjust as it was, than to entertain the notion of stopping the supplies. What, he would ask, would be the result, if the Council were to act on such a suggestion? Why, simply this—they would at once deprive themselves of all the advantages of Government, and the social discipline which the Government establishments preserved and enforced—they would reduce themselves to a state of anarchy, and incur the risk of losing even the little property which the grinding taxations of the Executive left them. They had no right to cut off their noses to be revenged on their faces; and such, he maintained, would be the course indicated by the clause to which he alluded. He therefore moved as an amendment, that the words "whilst they would hope it may not be necessary to resort to the extreme constitutional measure of refusing to vote the supplies," be struck out of the petition.

R. V. Dulhunty, Esq., seconded the amendment, observing, that in petitioning a legislative body, it was unusual to suggest any means for carrying the prayer of the petition into effect. The fact of sending a petition implied that the petitioners had sufficient confidence in the capability of the body they addressed to effect their wishes; and he could not but think that the Legislative Council were the most competent judges of the measures which might be right to adopt; and he felt assured, without any hints from them, the distinguished body whom they addressed would discharge their onerous and responsible duty in a constitutional and satisfactory manner.

The amendment was then put from the chair, but as only four hands were raised in its support, it was declared to be lost, and the phrase in question was adopted as part of the petition, which was then laid on the table, and immediately received a numerous list of signatures.

A vote of thanks was then moved to R. C. Lethbridge, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated at half past three.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FIXITY OF TENURE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having read in your paper of the 18th instant, a letter purporting to be a narration of facts, in which the writer, "Verax," accuses the Government of rapacity in an attempt to lease a portion of land at King's Plains at an exorbitant rent, I think it but due to His Excellency the Governor, by whose authority alone such acts can be done, to state all the facts of the case.

Previous to the year 1840, I leased a large portion of the Church and School Lands at King's Plains, and in that year, gave up possession of these lands to Mr. Macartney, who has continued to occupy, but not to lease, or pay rent for them; although he expended a considerable sum in making the improvements your correspondent mentions.

About six months ago, some person residing in the neighbourhood of King's Plains, offered the Agent of Church and School Lands £100 as yearly rent for the portion of land on which these improvements were, and that gentleman, no doubt urged by his sense of duty, obtained the sanction of Sir George Gipps to the land being put up to lease at that price. On my becoming acquainted with these circumstances, I waited on His Excellency, and informed him that the land was then under crop, and that a considerable sum had been expended on it, when he at once put a stop to its being then leased, leaving it optional with me to make an arrangement with the agent of Church and School Lands, for leasing the land, but suggesting a rent of £60, in consideration of Mr. Macartney not having paid any rent for many years past.

It was by my advice that Mr. Macartney removed the crop to land adjoining, which he leased, as I did not think it expedient to make any arrangement with the Agent of Church and School Lands, for leasing the land in question.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES ATKINSON.

Marion, Parramatta, 25th April, 1844.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The letter from the honorable member for—I beg his pardon, from Cassilis, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Tuesday last, is in itself so contradictory, so weakly strong against the squatters, so offensively defensive of his patron, that I think it more than likely that it will remain unnoticed by others interested in the matters of which it treats.* In my opinion, however, it does merit some little consideration, as there is good reason to believe that it has passed through official hands, and experienced official correction. It is in fact the Governor's manifesto. He, good easy man, it is said, after singing anticipatory pœans for three whole days, hailed its appearance with the most exuberant triumph, and now points to it as a complete extinguisher of the unfortunate Pastoral Association, or as he courteously calls them "those Royal Hotel gentry." Yes! smiles have again been seen at Government House, from whence they had appeared to have fled for ever—and Messrs. Parker, Smith Hall, Macdermott, and Merewether, jun.—*venerabilia nomina*, plucking up hearts of grace venture now to applaud their leader's courage, and —rejoice in the prospect before them. Under these circumstances, at the risk of disturbing this Elysium, and again provoking a breach of the third commandment, I must say a few words to the chivalrous squatter, this "fidus Achates, of whom it may be said that he loves his great friend not wisely but too well."

His letter, by the way, is of so mingled a yarn, so bizarre a texture, that it is by no means easy to arrive at his precise object. One-half of it is in favour of the squatters—the other of their antagonist; but so oddly jumbled, that it reminds one of Theodore Hook's description "in Gilbert Gurney" of the zigzag system of trial at the Old Bailey. Mr. Hamilton, no doubt, had the same object in view as the worthy jurors, and sought by this zigzagging to purchase as cheaply the appearance of impartiality. As Sir George Gipps, however, is pleased with his share; it is very clear that the Pastoral Association must reject the friendship that is proffered to them. "Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis." In the eyes of that body he can never hereafter appear but as an enemy in the camp.

Those arguments then which tell in the squatters' favour, and they are numerous and well put, I pass by, and will dwell only on those so insidiously advanced against them.

Mr. H. complains that thousands of acres lie idle for years, owing to parties claiming more land than they have stock to occupy. In my district this is not the case God knows, for we are already treading upon one another's heels; but if this dog-in-the-manger system exists in Mr. H.'s own district, why does he not complain to, or of the Commissioner, in whose hands, as we all know, an immediate remedy lies. Before, however, he lodges his complaint, he would do well to study the character of the land, for in many cases this apparent over grasping, I am convinced, might be accounted for by the absence of water within a moderate distance, or by other peculiar features of the country. He should bethink him, that sheep to be healthy, must not be stinted in their run, and that though they may not be seen in a particular spot for a whole month, it may be absolutely necessary to remove them to that very place at the month's expiration. As to land for three years' increase, that Mr. H. himself allows. Should persons be found then, after proper provision has been made for all their wants, claiming a larger tract than they can occupy, it is the Commissioners' duty to strip them of their superfluity. If these officers neglect their duty, let Mr. Hamilton blame them, and not the squatters.

He asks, "is it fair that he should pay the same rent for land sufficient for only six flocks, as Mr. Wentworth or Mr. Lawson, who depasture 20,000? "Either," says he, "my fee should be reduced in proportion, or theirs increased threefold." He finds it convenient, like the Governor, to forget the circumstances under which the licensing system commenced, and that the Assessment on stock, of which he does not say one word, really produces that proportionate return he contends for. The license fee is not a rent, and never was called so until now. A registry was required to prevent bad characters accumulating beyond the boundaries, and this fee was imposed to pay its expenses.

He says that "it is well-known that the rate of profit increases with the extent of stock;" and moreover, "that like Mr. Bradley's, his nett profit is at the rate of 2s. *mirabile dictu!* per sheep." On the other hand, on this last head, Messrs. Wentworth and Lawson, men of infinitely more experience, and to the full as credible as Mr. H., asserted, and all the other flockowners at the late public meeting agreed with them, that their stations do no more than pay their own expenses. So that it would appear that Messrs. Hamilton and Bradley, if this last gentleman be rightly quoted, must be out in their calculations as to their own profit: for I would not for a moment suspect either of them of endeavouring by such means to puff off their own stock. If they really should be the lucky fellows, the admirable managers they would wish us to believe—all I can say is, that they are the exception to prove the general rule.

Mr. H. complains of merchants, medical men, and lawyers, becoming sheep-owners—inasmuch as they can seldom visit their stations. Why does he not add law-makers also, seeing that he has himself to devote some months every year to the defence of Sir George Gipps in the Legislative Assembly in Sydney? Are there no sleeping partners in his own concern?

Let proper security be given to the squatters—and one-fourth of the money paid by them ought to procure it—and there would be fewer absentees. Let it be remembered, however, that the great mass of squatters, like Mr. H. himself, are proprietors of land within the boundaries. They cannot be in two places at once. Would Mr. Hamilton propose, as an alternative, that they should destroy their sheep? But it is useless to combat his sophistry. It is clearly to the advantage of the community at large, of the local government, and of Great Britain, that there should be as many sheep as possible on the face of this country—whether the proprietors be lawyers, docters, or fellows of colleges—and the greater the profits of the proprietors, the more money will be spent among those who follow other occupations—for *wool is our sole source of wealth.*

The arguments I have combatted, are only brought forward by Mr. H., I beg the reader of his letter to remark, to assist Sir George Gipps in his present emergency; under another Governor, he would make it appear he would be the first to oppose them. Necessity has no law. Mr. Hamilton, no doubt, would prefer that his Chief, as the Plantaganets treated the Jews of old, should squeeze the Managers of those usurious Companies which he is so perpetually execrating; I should prefer it too—but then the laws, unfortunately, intervene. The squatters have no laws for their protection; so this patriotic squatter advises Sir George Gipps to get it out of them.

But I would ask what makes Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman by birth and education, thus crouch at the feet of the Executive. It is not from a sense of the justice of the demand, or why should he speak of "absorbing proclamations" of "the Executive coming like a thief in the night?" It is not from strong party-feeling, for Mr. H., to his credit be it said, is a staunch Conservative—while Sir George Gipps is a red hot Radical—and has publicly spoken with disgust, bitter disgust, even of his own relatives on the score of their Toryism. It cannot be for the sake of the *entremets* of Government House, or the harmony of the select musical parties held there: for, as I said before, Mr. Hamilton is in every sense of the word a gentleman. Nor, in fine, can it be suspected that he has been seduced by the fascination of His Excellency's manners. This self-devotion is as great as it is unaccountable. He tells us that he dislikes the whipping, yet he kisses the hand that grasps the rod! Of such a willing victim one is tempted to say to Sir George Gipps, after the example of Bishop Abbott to James the First,—"It is at any rate lawful for your Excellency to take my brother Hamilton's money; for, truly, in my hearing hath he proffered it."

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ONE OF THE "ROYAL HOTEL GENTRY."

April 24.

*When this letter was written, I had not seen the admirable letter signed—One of the Pastoral Association, which appeared in your paper of yesterday.

BIRTH.

At Wivenhoe, on the 24th instant, Mrs. Charles Cowper, of a daughter.

DIED.

April 25th, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. A. Coss, Gloucester-street, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Coss, after a severe illness of six months, (during which time she was suffering from great mental distress, leaving a child, together with a large circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss, aged 25 years. Also, on the 24th April, Jane Coss, daughter of the above, aged 17 days.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. R. FAWCETT.—At his Sale Rooms, at half-past ten o'clock, Haberdashery, &c.

Mr. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at eleven o'clock, Household Furniture, Glassware, Groceries.

Mr. BLACKMAN.—At Mr. M'Keon's Wharf, Soldiers' Point, at eleven o'clock, the Ketch *Trial*, twelve tons.

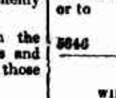
Mr. S. LYONS.—On the premises of Mr. Abraham Moses, Bridge Street, at eleven o'clock, general Merchandise; at one o'clock, Wines, Cordials, and Brandy.

Mr. E. MYERS.—On the premises, opposite the Police Office, at eleven o'clock, general Merchandise.

Mr. MORT.—At his Rooms, at eleven o'clock, Ironmongery, Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, &c., and damaged Paper.

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

A REGULAR TRADER.

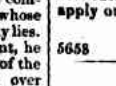


THE *Martha & Elizabeth* clears at the Custom House THIS MORNING, and will sail immediately afterwards. For passage only apply on board, or to

JOHN ALGER,
5646 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,

WILL HAVE IMMEDIATE DESPATCH,



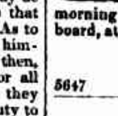
THE fine first-class packet brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons register, J. C. Tucker, commander. For freight or passage, having first-rate cabin and steerage accommodations, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
5658 Queen's-place.

FOR ADELAIDE,

A REGULAR TRADER.

AT THE REQUEST OF SHIPPERS,



THE BRIG *EMMA*, H. T. Fox, commander, will delay her clearing at the Custom-house until Tuesday morning next, the 30th instant. Apply on board, at the Queen's Circular Wharf, to

THOMAS WOOLLEY, or to
JOHN ALGER,
5647 468, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE,



NOTICE.—THE BRIG *DORSET* will clear at the Customs on Saturday next. Passengers are requested to be on board by daylight on Sunday morning.

April 26. 5657

TO ADELAIDE,

AND, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS,

PORTLAND BAY.



THE A1 ship *AUGUSTUS*, Captain Duff, 372 tons, will sail the 5th May. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Bent-street.

April 25. 5629

FOR NELSON & PORT NICHOLSON.

A REGULAR TRADER,



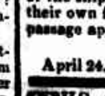
THE fast-sailing, first-class Brigantine *STAR OF CHINA*, hourly expected, has a large portion of her cargo ready for shipment, and will be despatched within ten days of her arrival. Apply to J. and J. Giblett, or to

CHARLES PERRY.

292, Pitt-street. 5662

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 15TH MAY.



THE FINE BRIG *MARGARET*, 215 tons, H. W. Tomkins, Commander, has room for about twenty horses on the following terms, viz.:—

Five pounds per head, to be paid in Sydney, for fittings and fodder, and twenty pounds for each head, landed at either of the above ports; or the shippers to have the option of finding their own fittings and fodder. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.

April 24. 5651

THE friends of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Coss, are requested to attend her funeral, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr A. Coss, of the Punchbowl, Gloucester-street.

April 25. 5674

PUBLIC MEETING AT PENRITH.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the Land Proprietors, Graziers, and Stockholders, resident in the District of Penrith, in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales, held on Wednesday, 24th day of April, 1844, R. Copland Lethbridge, Esq., J.P., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Robert Venour Dulhunty, Esq., J.P., seconded by Edward Cox, Esq., J.P.:

That this Meeting regards with feelings of the deepest alarm, the Regulations published by his Excellency the Governor, in the *Government Gazette*, April 2, 1844, with reference to the occupation of the waste lands of the colony, under Departuring Licenses; such Regulations being in the opinion of this meeting, unjust, oppressive, and injurious, not only to the Grazier and Stockholder, but to every individual in the colony; unconstitutional, inasmuch as the Executive Government, without the sanction of the representatives of the people, takes upon itself the right to levy a tax on a body of men whose interests are so connected with others that it materially affects all classes. That these regulations, if carried into force, will seriously injure and eventually ruin the colony, by obliging the Stockholders to destroy their stock, and thereby preventing the wealth accumulating which has raised the colony to its present importance.

Moved by Edward Cox, Esq., J.P.; seconded by Mr. John Single:

That the Crown Lands occupied under licenses to depasture beyond the limits of location, are very generally held by purchasers of land within the limits, who largely contributed to the fund which has been so lavishly expended on Immigration and other purposes, and are still, in common with the residents beyond the limits, payers of the Duties and Imposts by which the general revenue is raised—thus the assertion that the Squatter has contributed nothing to the expenses of the Government, is unfounded.

Moved by James Lethbridge Templer, Esq.; seconded by George Crawley, Esq.:

That the intended increase to the Licenses though the payment for them be called a fee, will be in effect a tax, and as such ought to have been submitted to the representatives of the people, and not, as is now attempted, enforced by the Executive alone.

Moved by George Thomas Clarke, Esq.; seconded by Lawrence Vance Dulhunty, Esq.:

That, with the feelings dear to every British subject, this Meeting resolve to protest against this unconstitutional and unjust exaction; and that a Petition to her Majesty the Queen be prepared and signed, expressive of the sentiments of the inhabitants of the District, praying her to entrust to the Legislative Council the power of controlling the taxation of this Colony, and also another to the Legislative Council, to be forwarded to the Members for the County for presentation at an early period of the Session, requesting them to take such measures as they may deem expedient to effect its withdrawal.

Moved by Lawrence Vance Dulhunty, Esq., J.P.; seconded by George Crawley, Esq.:

That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to determine on a Petition to her Majesty the Queen:—

ROBERT COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, Esq., J.P.
JAMES LETHBRIDGE TEMPLER, Esq.
ROBERT VENOUR DULHUNTY, Esq J.P.
EDWARD COX, Esq., J.P.
GEORGE THOMAS CLARKE, Esq

Moved by Mr. J. Perry: and seconded by Mr. J. Single:

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Robert Copland Lethbridge, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

5635

PUBLIC MEETING AT SCONE.

COPY of Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Scone, the 19th April, 1844,

J. DOCKER, Esq., Warden, in the Chair

1. Proposed by Captain Dumaresq, M.C., seconded by William Dangar, Esq.:

That this meeting have the utmost fear of the consequences likely to result to the stock proprietors of the colony from the working of the Government regulations of the 2nd April, 1844; that the grazing interests, with its present assessments (the value of stock being at an unprecedented low rate) are labouring under difficulties; and that the multiplication of licenses for grazing on the waste lands of the interior, at this juncture, is highly inexpedient.—Carried *nem con.*

2. Proposed by Henry Dangar, Esq., seconded by T. Hall, Esq., J.P.:

That as the squatters are the pioneers of all colonisation in New South Wales, and that in most cases their operations are carried out both at the imminent risk of their lives and the sacrifice of their property (numerous instances of which being now on record), they are a meritorious people in the community, and undeserving of being taxed to an extent they cannot bear, and such as must lead to the extinguishment of their class, and oblige them to seek their fortunes in other countries.—Carried *nem. con.*

3. Proposed by C. Simpson, Esq., J.P., seconded by Captain Dumaresq, M.C.:

That this meeting is of opinion, that under the present Squatting Act, 2nd Vic., No. 27, the Commissioners have very arbitrary powers given them, which this meeting considers should be restrained; and that the Legislative Council be applied to, to have the law amended and their powers defined.—Carried *nem. con.*

4. Proposed by William Dangar, Esq., seconded by T. Hall, Esq., J.P.:

That this meeting considers that any payment except a nominal one for license is improper, and that the whole tax should be an assessment, at per head, for stock, when every (the greater as well as the lesser) proprietor would pay in a fair and equitable manner; and that when the squatters are in a position, from any improvement in the times, to bear additional payments, such should be levied wholly by assessment, instead of by square miles of country, which from the nature of the interior will be impracticable and confused.—Carried *nem. con.*

5. Proposed by Dr. Haig, J.P., seconded by Captain Dumaresq, M.C.:

That a petition be framed by this meeting to the Legislative Council, praying them to address the Crown and the Houses of Parliament, that the regulations of the 2nd April, respecting the licenses to depasture the vacant Crown lands, be disallowed; and that such petition do also embrace the spirit of the resolutions passed by this meeting; and further, that the Council be requested to pray that a fixity of tenure be the basis upon which any regulations affecting the occupation of Crown lands beyond the boundaries shall be framed.—Carried *nem con.*

6. Proposed by Mr. Button, seconded by Captain Dumaresq, M.C.:

That the following gentlemen be a Committee to draw up a petition to the Legislative Council, in accordance with the previous resolution, viz.:—

Dr. Haig, J.P.
Charles Simpson, Esq., J P.
Thomas Hall, Esq., J.P.
William Dangar, Esq.
John Bingle, Esq:

And when prepared, that it do lie at the Court House, Scone, for signatures. Added, that this petition shall be entrusted to Captain Dumaresq., M.C., for presentation to the Legislative Council.—Carried *nem. con.*

(Signed) J. DOCKER,
5634 Chairman.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has removed his business temporarily, to the corner of King and Castlereagh streets, two doors above the offices lately occupied by him.

H. B. BRADLEY.

April 25. 5641

WE, the undersigned, hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of the Cowpasture and adjacent districts, to be held at the Camden Inn, Camden, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed new regulations relative to depasturing licenses.

Charles Cowper, M.C.
Charles Forbes, J.P.
James Macarthur, J P.
William Macarthur, J.P.
William Howe, J P.
William Howe, Jun., J.P.
Edward Howe
Robert Hope, M.D.
Timothy Lacy
John Buckland
Thomas Herbert
Thomas Howe
G. B. Christmas
Charles Beck
Arthur Scouler
John Hurley
Matthew Macalister, J.P.
John Bray
P. Elliott. 5624

315, PITT-STREET.

WEDNESDAY FIRST being the day on which the above premises are to be let by public auction, JONATHAN THORP AND CO. beg to call attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRAPERY AND SILK GOODS

which they are compelled to clear out at a FEARFUL SACRIFICE, either by private sale or public auction.

Any person wishing to enter into the Drapery Business will find this the most eligible opportunity that has ever occurred in the colony, as the premises are without a single exception the most complete in Sydney, and excelled by very few in the mother-country.

Intending bidders are invited to view the premises prior to the day of sale.

J. T. and Co. being anxious to avoid an auction sale of their goods, have made a still further reduction off former prices, a few of which are enumerated below:—

SILKS:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Plain silks, all colours reduced from	3	3	to	2	2
Plain ducapes, ditto, ditto	4	0	,,	2	8
,, ,, extra rich, ditto ditto	5	6	,,	3	10
Satinets ,,	5	9	,,	3	7
,, very rich, ,,	6	9	,,	4	7

White, black, and coloured satins at a reduction of fully one-half. A large lot of fancy silks at 2s. 2½d., worth 5s.

Merinos and Orleans Cloths at fully 50 per cent. off former prices.—These goods are of a very superior quality, and all extra widths.

A large lot of black Merinos, Orleans Cloths, and Cashmeres, at the same reduction.

French Merinos, all at 5s.

HOSIERY—

Consisting of women's, men's, and children's hose and socks, at an immense reduction:—

Women's white cotton hose, from 6d. per pair

Men's, best quality ,, 1s. ,,
Children's ,, 6d. ,,
Socks ,, 2d. ,,
Grecian boots ,, 3d. ,,
Men's Berlin gloves ,, 6d. ,,
Ladies' lace ,, 10d. ,,
India-rubber braces ,, 8d. ,,

A large lot of Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers very cheap; a few dozen of fleecy hosiery Shirts and Drawers at less than half price. Calicos, Long-cloths, and Flannels, at English cost prices.

FURNITURE PRINTS.

A beautiful assortment, at 16s. 6d., well worth 21s.

FURNITURE DIMITIES,

From 6d. per yard, Hair-cord Dimity, best quality, at 6d., worth 1s.

Union Flannels, for linings, at 6d.; Regatta Shirts, at 21s. per dozen: Blankets and Rugs, very cheap.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS,

Fully one-third cheaper than any house in Town.

CARPETS AND HEARTH RUGS.

Brussels Carpets, at 4s., very best ditto at 4s. 6d.

Hearth Rugs, from 10s 6d.

A large lot of coloured worsted Table Covers, at less that half-price.

PARASOLS,

In great variety, at 5s.

ZEBRA WOOL SHAWLS,

300, at 10s. 6d.

BONNETS.

500 fancy and plain straw Bonnets, all at 2s. 6d., well worth 13s.

Ribbons, at 6d., worth 15d.

A large lot of Lace Goods, at 75 per cent. off former prices; black lace Veils, from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., for the very best.

Black an white gauze Veils, at 1s., worth 7s. 6d.

A large lot of coloured Drills, at 9d. per yard, worth 3s.

In conclusion, J. T. and Co., beg to remind their friends and the public, that Mr. Stubbs will positively offer the premises on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

5637

PARISIAN FLORAL SHOW.

A SUPERB COLLECTION just arrived, consisting of many new varieties, others improved; suitable for Caps, Bonnets, and Head Dresses, at

THOMAS PERKINS AND CO.'S,
5636 467 (late 81), George street.

BLANKETS.

NOW LANDING, ten bales superior extra-stout Witney Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4, on sale at

A. & S. LYONS'S,
Pitt-street.

April 25. 5644

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS FOR CASH.

THWAITES AND CO., late of the Commercial Road, and 18, Aldgate, London, beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they have lately received from England, a consignment of COOPER'S *extra, extra, extra super fine water-proof* BEAVER HATS, which they will warrant equal in quality to any hat ever turned out of London, and made expressly for this Colony, which they are retailing at the London Price, at their Establishment, No. 73, Market-street, opposite the Waterloo Warehouse. A variety of Hats and Caps equally cheap.

5673

"I have carefully examined the wood sent me, and can find no colouring matter that can in any way impede its introduction into general use."

W. I. GRAYLING.

To MR. MILWARD.

THE Undersigned feels truly obliged to Mr. Grayling for his great kindness in testing the COLONIAL ASH, and sincerely trusts, that Brother Jonathan may do the same; having, no doubt, but it will prove equal if not superior to the American Ash. And as many thousand tierces are made yearly in the United States, from their Ash, I calculate they have some good notions in reference to that timber.

LUKE MILWARD, George-street,

P.S.—Does the American Ash stain meat?

5659

SEED WHEAT AND FLOUR.

THE Undersigned has a small quantity of the above articles for sale. The wheat is the finest ever imported.

JOHN ALGER,
5648 468, George-street.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS.

VAN Diemen's Land Malt; Truman's Stout; Epsom Salts, in casks. On sale at the Stores of

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
5666 Bent-street.

FIFTY half barrels White Herrings, in prime order
Fourteen hogsheads Arrowroot, ex *Catherine*
Manila Sugar, at £18 per tons, good quality and sound bags
Good Black Tea, at 6d. per pound by the half-chest
Siam Sugar, finest quality
Salad Oil, in cases
Day and Martin's Blacking
Liquorice, Carraways, &c.

WILLIAM BARNETT,

Stores, 368, George-street, Opposite the Market. 5655

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. J. J. PEACOCK

A MEETING of the Creditors in this Estate will be held in Mr. Want's Office, Pitt-street, This Day, at three o'clock, on business of importance.

By order of the Trustees,

W. BUYERS.

Friday, April 26. 5626

NOTICE is hereby given, that by indentures of release and assignment, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, made between Amelia Sophia Forbes, widow, Francis William Forbes, and David Grant Forbes, Esqrs., all of Skelator, in the colony of New South Wales, of the first part; Thomas Walker, of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, merchant, and Thomas Rudd, of Sydney aforesaid, accountant, thereinafter designated trustees, of the second part; and the several other persons whose names are thereunder written, and whose seals are thereunto affixed, respectively creditors of the said Amelia Sophia Forbes, Francis William Forbes, and David Grant Forbes, of the third part—the said Amelia Sophia Forbes, Francis William Forbes, and David Grant Forbes, did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm, unto the said trustees, all their real estate whatsoever, for the benefit of all their creditors, and that the said indenture was executed by the said Amelia Sophia Forbes in the presence of, and attested by, J. B. West, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; by the said Francis William Forbes, in the presence of, and attested by, Alexander Busby, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; by the said David Grant Forbes, in the presence of, and attested by, the said Alexander Busby, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; by the said Thomas Walker, in the presence of, and attested by, John Thacker, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; and by the said Thomas Rudd, in the presence of, and attested by, William Dawes, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. And the said Indenture is now lying at the office of Mr. George Cooper Turner, at No. 218, Elizabeth-street North, for inspection and execution. Dated the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

AMELIA SOPHIA FORBES,
by her Attorney FRANCIS W. FORBES.
FRANCIS W. FORBES.
DAVID G. FORBES,
by his Attorney FRANCIS W. FORBES.

Signed by the said Amelia Sophia Forbes, Francis William Forbes, and David Grant Forbes, in the presence of

ALEX. BUSBY, J. P.

TAKE NOTICE, that by Indenture of release and assignment, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, I, Charles Coxen, of Darling Downs, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, did, for the consideration therein mentioned, convey and assign unto John Taylor, Thomas Holmes, and William Neil Monies, gentlemen, trustees therein named, all my estate and effects whatsoever, for the benefit of all my creditors. And further take notice, that the said conveyance was duly executed by me the said Charles Coxen and the said trustees, and attested, according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Governor and Council passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the further amendment of the Law, and for the better advancement of Justice;" and an Act passed in the present year of the reign of Her said Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act, intituled an Act for giving relief to Insolvent persons, and providing for the administration of Insolvent Estates, and to abolish Imprisonment for Debt;" and the said Indenture is now lying at the office of Randolph John Want, Solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney, for inspection and signature. Dated this twenty-fifth day of April, A.D., 1844

CHARLES COXEN.

Witness—WILLIAM DAWES, J.P. 5650

TAKE NOTICE, that by Indenture of Release and Assignment, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, I, Stephen Coxen, of Yarrundi, near Muswellbrook, in the Colony of New South Wales, settler, did for the consideration therein mentioned, convey and assign unto John Taylor, Thomas Holmes, and William Neil Monies, gentlemen, trustees therein named, all my estate and effects whatsoever, for the benefit of all my creditors; and further Take Notice, that the said conveyance was duly executed by me the said Stephen Coxen and the said trustees, and attested according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Governor and Council, passed in the 5th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the further amendment of the Law, and for the better advancement of Justice;" and an Act passed in the present year of the reign of her said Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act intituled an Act for giving relief to Insolvent persons, and providing for the administration of Insolvent estates, and to abolish Imprisonment for debt;" and the said Indenture is now lying at the office of Randolph John Want, solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney, for inspection and signature. Dated this twenty-fifth day of April, A.D. 1844.

STEPHEN COXEN.

Witness—WM. DAWES, J.P. 5649

CAUTION.—Whereas, my husband William Holmes, has signified his intention of disposing of two Houses situated on the Strawberry Hill, Sydney; this is to caution parties from purchasing, as I have resolved to claim my dower.

her
MARGARET X HOLMES.
mark

Witness—J. PARKINSON.

Sydney, April 25. 5643

MONEY WANTED.

FROM £1000 to £2000 wanted, for from five to seven years, on ample security of Sydney and Country property. To save trouble no more than eight per cent. will be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, George-street. 5631

WANTED.—Four or five hundred head of Cattle on terms. For particulars apply to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
Fort Street.

April 25. 5654

WANTED.

FOR CHARTER, to a Port in New Zealand, a Vessel from 400 to 500 tons burthen, the owners to find from thirty to forty tons water, enquire of

C. SMITH,
Sydney, April 25. George-street.
5656

LAW.

A YOUNG gentleman, having some acquaintance with the principles of conveyancing, and the practice in the Master's Office, may hear of employment by addressing (post paid) A. B., at the *Herald* Office.

5642

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

NEAR ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PHILLIP-STREET.

THE average number of daily applicants for situations is from 400 to 500, from there can be selected,

MALES:—

Tutors	Superintendents
Butlers	Overseers
Coachmen	Gardeners
Cooks	Farm Servants
Bullock-drivers	Shepherds
General in-door Servants	Storekeepers

Married Couples, as house servants, farm servants, &c.

MECHANICS, single and married.

FEMALES:

Governesses	Housekeepers
Nursery Governesses	Housemaids
Cooks	Laundresses
Dairymaids	General Servants
Nurses	Nursemaids, &c.,&c.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring JEMIMA ROSSITER.

WAGES TABLE No II. will be published on the 1st proximo.

☞ Houses, Cottages, Apartments, &c., to Let and for Sale.

5661 FREDERICK JOHNSON.

TO CABINETMAKERS.

WANTED, an experienced cabinet-maker, who thoroughly understands the several departments of the business. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5665

MINING INTERESTS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER AND LEAD MINES.

GOOD CORNISH MINERS can obtain good employment in the above valuable mines, and their PASSAGE FREE to Adelaide,—the mines being within ten miles of that city. For further particulars apply to Captain Duff, barque *Augustus*, lying at Campbell's Wharf; or to John Bentham Neales, on board the *Emma* brig. 5630

WANTED.—A respectable young Woman to attend to two children, work at her needle, and make herself useful in the light work of a family.

Apply at No. 650, Lower George-street.

5653

WANTED, a good House Servant; to one who understands plain cooking and is of clean and active habits, liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. Robey, 427, George-street. 5628

WANTED, a female servant. Apply to Mrs. Blackman, George-street.

5640

WANTED, a female servant, of all work. Apply to Mrs. Henderson, No. 1, Hill's buildings, Queen-street, Surry Hills. A character is necessary. 5632

NURSERY GOVERNESS.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable young person, to instruct two or three children, and do needlework. Satisfactory references can be given. Address, post paid, to A. B. C., *Herald* Office.

5633

WANTED, a Situation as groom, a young Man with a good character. Apply to Mr. Robinson, Hair Dresser, next door to the Royal Hotel.

April 26. 5667

HORSE LOST.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, on the night of Friday, 18th April, from Keehan's Paddock, Jew's Creek, Mudgee Road, a brown bay Horse, about fourteen hands three inches, with saddle marks, greyish blaze down forehead, rope scar in hind fetlock, and branded P on off shoulder. Any person giving information where the above horse is to be found, shall receive One Pound Reward; or, if stolen, Five Pounds will be given to any person prosecuting the offender to conviction.

CHARLES H. FAWCETT.

Jews' Creek, Mudgee Road, April 22. 5659

TO GROCERS, &c.

TO LET, the House and Shop, with fixtures, at present occupied by James Mitchell, George-street South, opposite the Hay Market. Also, the stock to be disposed of. Apply on the premises. 5627

WORTHY THE NOTICE OF MERCHANTS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PROVISIONERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber hath TO LET several very excellent Mercantile Premises, with good Family Residences and Warehouses, well adapted for any kind of business, however extensive or moderate, varying in extent.

ALSO,

Two Verandah Cottages, with gardens, coach-house, well of water, and replete with every convenience suitable or requisite for a respectable family, within twenty minutes' walk of the city.

AND,

The most delightful Gentleman's Residence, situated within ten miles of Sydney, and of easy access by land or water; steamers passing hourly. This property consists of a Verandah Cottage, containing seven rooms, coach-house, stables, and several out-buildings; and an orchard, producing every kind of fruit, with orangery, grapery, and pinery, in full bearing, producing these fruits in abundance, and sufficiently productive for a gardener to realise by them alone, £300 per annum. For particulars apply to the proprietor,

MR. J. S. HANSON,
631, George-street.

N. B.—These properties will be let to suitable tenants, at one half the former rents.

April 26. 5573

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, that desirable residence, WANSTEAD, situate on the banks of Cook's River, with about one hundred acres of land. There is an excellent garden of about six acres; and the house is commodious, and fit for a respectable family. Distance, four miles from the city boundary. Two coaches start daily from the River. Apply to Mr. Unwin, Pitt-street. 5625

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 360, George-street,

THIS DAY,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Ten casks beef
Ten boxes tea
One case black hats
One bale hemp
Ten cases port wine

AFTER WHICH,

At the risk of S. Phillips, a former purchaser,
Two cases colonial butter.

Terms, Cash. 5670

MR. E. MYERS will sell by auction, THIS MORNING,

At eleven o'clock,

Opposite the Police Office, in George-street,

The whole of the things in the shop, consisting of—Prints, jackets, a few pairs of splendid trousers, top coats, books, boot fronts, scissors, screws, paint, writing paper, pilot cloth trousers, and a lot of sundries: the whole will be sold without the least reserve, in consequence of the premises being converted to some other use.

Sydney, April 26. 5638

SALE OF BROOD MARES

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, is sorry to inform the public that the sale advertised for This Day, is postponed in consequence of his having received a letter from the station, to say the Mares cannot possibly be in town before this day week, FRIDAY, 3rd May, when they will positively be sold with several others. 5671

DAMAGED PAPER.

Ex *Arachne*, Pearce, from London, on account of whom it may concern.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street,

THIS DAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock,

M in a diamond, C & Co. underneath

10—Thirty reams laid demy
3—Fifteen reams double small hand
All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 5669

TWO DAYS' EXTENSIVE SALE OF HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, TOOLS, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 26TH AND 27TH INSTANT.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, 26TH AND 27TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock,

One cask screw hinges
One cask iron ox bows, yoke and tongue irons
One case CS cross-cut saws
One cask timber and cattle draft chains
One cask turned cart arms, 2½, 2¾ inch
Two casks shingle hammers, smiths' braces, hand and pit saw sets, pincers, cutting nippers, plyers, iron squares, bench vyces, rule joint compasses, hand vyces, rivetting hammers, bead awls, ½, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1½; bright eyed shell augurs, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾; bright American screw eyed augurs, London turn screws, cast steel gimblets
One cask Indian corn mills, Barron's patent wheat mills, with fly wheels and hoppers; coffee mills, gridirons, rat traps, and curry combs
One cask fancy chest and cupboard locks, steelyards, Norfolk latches, thumb latches, japan broad plate chest handles
One cask bastard plate stock locks, bitted fancy double link brass chest locks, and cupboard locks
One cask best steel breaking-up hoes and smiths' vyces, bright staple holdfasts
One pair smith's bellows
Twelve blacksmith's vyces, assorted
One cask—ordinary mills, small wheat mills, coffee mills, chest hinges, [illegible] HL and T hinges, table and back-flaps, assorted sizes.
One cask—polished awl blades, four-hole metal buttons, round bolts, iron and brass padlocks, iron chest, cupboard and till locks, iron rive locks, wood screws, coach wrenches, brass headed nails, lifting handles, screw hooks, hat pins, castors, brass butts.
One cask—mortice and brass case locks, scissors, cork-screws, razors, penknives, table cutlery
One cask—coopers' adzes, axes, hawels, hammers, chisels, punches, carpenters' polished steel axes, smiths' hand and sledge hammers.
One cask—carpenters' braces, with coloured bitts; ditto, cast steel bitts; brass collars, large joint broad 2 feet 2-fold rules, assorted.
One pair smith's bellows.
Twelve blacksmiths' vyces.

Terms at Sale. 5668

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL CHEESE'

COPAL VARNISH, GOLD SIZE, BRIGHT VARNISH, JAPAN BLACKING, CURRY POWDER, ROPE, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

MONDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock,

Three cases pine cheeses
Five cases Cheshire cheeses
Three cases double Glo'ster ditto
One hundred and thirty-two Colonial cheeses
Twelve tins copal varnish
Six tins gold size
Thirty-two casks japan blacking
Twenty casks bright varnish
Four cases curry powder
Two tons small rope.

Terms at sale. 5663

DOUBLE BROWN STOUT AND CAMPBELLTOWN WHISKEY.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

MONDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock,

Forty hogsheads double brown stout, just landed, and in prime condition
Five barrels Campbelltown whiskey.

Terms at sale. 5664

TO SADDLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, 1ST OF MAY,

At ten o'clock precisely,

The following assortment of Saddlery, of the latest importations,

One hogshead containing—
Nine sets, gig harness, complete, warranted best covered mounting, and assorted, with black covered and brass turrets and hooks, patent collars and pads.
Thirty-six snaffle head and reins, best billited
One case containing—
Ten gentlemen's saddles
One case containing—
Side saddles, gentlemen's saddles, bridles
Headstalls, saddle girths, and cloths, &c., &c.
One case containing—
Side saddles, gentlemen's saddles, saddle cloths and girths, three sets of plated mounted gig harness, head stalls, bridles, stirrup leathers, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 5660

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST MAY,

at Eleven o'clock precisely,

The FOLLOWING FRESH ARRIVAL of SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Six cases filled Damask and Printed Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Two ditto Crape de Pepin Dresses
One ditto 6-4 Printed Orleans Cloth
Four ditto 3-4 Printed Chiné Chusans
Four ditto 3-4 Printed Chiné Parisians
One ditto Belgorene, Mousseline de Laine, and Parisian Handkerchiefs
One ditto Fancy Trousers Stuff
One ditto Black, Blue, and Fancy Cassimeres
One ditto Huckabacks
Two bales beetled Tweeds.

Terms at Sale. 5608

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 25th April, 1844.

Bloomfield *v.* Cruickshank.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, and interest, of the above defendant in and to the schooner or vessel called the *Ariel*, as she now lies at Steel's Wharf, bottom of Bathurst-street, Sydney; unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
5645 Under Sheriff.

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NEW ZEALAND EXTRACTS.

LAND CLAIMS.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1844.

At a sitting of the Court of Land Claims, before Mr. Commissioner Spain.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor; His Honor the Superintendent of the Southern Division; Mr. Protector Clarke, Jun.; Mr. Forsaith; the Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company; the Natives of Te Aro being assembled.

Mr. Thomas Spencer Forsaith was sworn in before the Commissioner as interpreter to the Court.

The Commissioner then addressed the assembled natives as follows:—

When I left you some months since and went to Auckland, I promised you that I would return as soon as possible and finally settle the Land Question. I am now come back to redeem my word, accompanied by the Governor, who has been sent by the Queen to be the Ruler and Governor of New Zealand; he has examined and considered my proceedings about the land, and will tell you the decision. The words of the Governor are sacred, and his decision, which you will now hear, is final.

I always told you that any promises made to you by the Queen, through her officers, would be faithfully performed, and you will now be convinced of the truth of my words.

Mr. Forsaith interpreted.

His Excellency then addressed the natives as follows (Mr. Forsaith interpreting sentence by sentence)—

My friends, you have now the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of Mr. Spain's promises to you last year. You see that the Government is inclined to act most faithfully, fairly, and punctually towards you. We, my countrymen and myself, have no wish to obtain anything from you which you are not willing to part with: my countrymen are only anxious to buy from you what you are inclined to sell, and that you should conclude with them bargains perfectly satisfactory to yourselves.

When my countrymen first came out here, they made several mistakes in consequence of not understanding your ways, and your not comprending them.

The Queen's officers have done their best to remove the effects of these mistakes, and the Government are now anxious to complete the arrangements for this purpose.

But this arrangement, made in perfect good will, and after a thorough investigation, for the sake of the future happiness and comfort of all of us, and of all our and your families, must be a final one.

After this the case must be considered as closed and at an end, and I hope that, if you have any further enquiries to make, you will make them at once, that we may perfectly understand each other and agree together, for this must be final.

I, as your sincere friend, and as being authorised and required to see the most complete justice done you all, am most anxious to see this arrangement carried out by the distribution of the payment, that there may be no further disputes about it among yourselves. I put confidence in what I have been told by your protector, Mr. Clarke; I know he is your sincere friend, and will advise what is best for you; if you consult and communicate with him, as you have done on this occasion, I feel sure he will recommend what is good for you. The Queen of England, in order to put an end to the misunderstandings which have occurred in this country, chose, as you all know, an officer to come out here to settle all these questions.

Mr. Spain having the Queen's confidence came out here to settle these difficulties which have troubled us so long. Mr. Spain has also my approval for the extreme impartiality and faithfulness with which he has gone into all these difficulties, and he has my confidence in the impartiality of his future proceedings.

The Commissioner has investigated your case of Te Aro particularly, and Mr. Clarke has investigated the subject on your behalf, and has communicated to Mr. Spain what amount of compensation ought to be paid in certain portions to you.

You must be all aware that some *one* must be chosen to represent all of you in making this arrangement, and as Mr. Clarke has made this demand after full consideration, and as the Commissioner is fully aware of the facts of the whole question, I am confident that the fullest justice will be done you; if therefore you wish to ask any questions, let them be put now before the money is paid. Mr. Clarke will explain to you what is the arrangement the government have adopted, and will read to you presently, the paper which is to be signed by those whom he designs to receive the money for you when it is paid.

I wish for the sake of the future peace and happiness of us all, to state to you distinctly once more, that after this money is paid, the question as regards the case of Te Aro, will be at end.

I wish you to understand this, that there may be no more doubts or mistakes about the land near Te Aro, which you will thus alienate.

I will never, so far as I can prevent it, allow my countrymen to do you any injustice, nor you to injure them.

My special duty is to put an end as much as possible to all jealousies and disagreements between us, and on this occasion I wish you, if there be any difference of opinion among yourselves about this payment, to discuss it deliberately, and quietly now, that there may be no doubt in future.

The payment about to be made in compensation for land purchased sometime ago, is made by Colonel Wakefield, as the Agent of the New Zealand Company, on behalf of whom he purchased it.

The Commissioner, I repeat it, for there are some now in the room who were not here when I mentioned it before, is the officer appointed by the Queen to enquire into and decide finally upon all these questions. Some one must decide finally, and all who know him, know and believe as I do, that he will do his best to decide faithfully, and impartially for all: no man can do more.

Now Mr. Clarke, as Protector and sincere friend of the inhabitants of Te Aro, will you read the document which is to be signed by the chiefs you have selected to receive the money for the people of Te Aro.

Mr. Clarke then read the document which had been prepared for signature, in which it was clearly expressed that the payment about to be made was final, and in absolute satisfaction of all their claims to land in Port Nicholson and the neighbourhood, their pahs, cultivations, burial places, and the native reserves excepted.

Mr. Clarke said, "you must distinctly understand, that this is a final settlement of all your claims, for all your lands, and that it includes your interests in all the places which I shall now enumerate. (Mr. Clarke then read the schedule attached to the document.) After it had been read, Te Awitu requested that it might be read twice over, which was done. Mr. Clarke continued—"I do not say that you are to sell all these places, because some of them belong to others, but all your interest in any of these places." A native replied, "Are we to have no cultivations in Port Nicholson?" Mr. Clarke answered, "I have already told you that your cultivations are excepted." Mr. Spain requested Mr. Clarke to ask them if they clearly understood the lands they were selling. Mr. Clarke did so, and added, "I am now asking you, the natives of Te Aro, not other natives, are you satisfied, and do you understand that this payment is for all your lands?" Upon this there was a general excitement, many of the natives present calling out in their usual violent manner, joined by several women at the lower end of the room—"Is this the payment for our land? No, no! we will not have it: can we live upon cultivations and sacred places alone? No, we will not agree to it." For some little time confusion prevailed: at length Parai rose, and spoke to the following effect:—

"My heart is pained on account of my land; I am an inheritor of this land, this land is my source of life; I shall not be satisfied with this (taking up a shilling), this is the price of a loaf of bread: we get this in payment for a bundle of thistles; I will not have it; I am glad we have seen it, Pomare and the rest of us. Take your money, we will not have it, we return it to you." After he had been continued for some length in the same strain, Mr. Clarke said, "Well, if you are determined not to have it, I can say no more."

Mohi then rose and said, "Who wil agree to this? No, keep your money, I will not agree to it; let your thoughts be straight and fair; we are Christians and will not be deceived; I will not touch your money, it may remain there, and I will remain here; this is sacred land, and therefore the payment must be great; I had nothing of the former payment, and will have nothing to do with this; let your payment be straight, and then we will talk to you. Where is your gold, why do you withhold it? and where are your horses, your cows, and all your other treasures? If I take this money it will soon be gone, but the land will remain with you for ever; fetch some more money, fetch some more money—five bags—and then I will talk to you. Governor, let your thoughts be straight—you are appointed to settle all our disputes; you are on earth, Jesus Christ is in heaven, therefore let your thoughts be just, for I cannot agree to this. What are we to do, are we to fast entirely, as we must do if you take all our lands? No; it is said, "the meats for the belly, and the belly for the meats;" therefore I say go and fetch some more payment, or else when you go to Kumu Toto, Pipitea, or to Te Rauparaha, they will all do the same, and refuse to accept your payment; Warepori and Epuni had muskets and double-barrelled guns, and now you offer us shillings!

I will not cease to cry about my land: let your payment be so great that we may distribute it about, and give even our dogs their share; but if we take this that you now offer, we shall have nothing to give, either to our women or to our children." Another said, "George Clarke, look at this payment, look at your deed. I know your heart is dark; search your heart for the justice of this payment: let your payment be great, and then we shall let the land go cheerfully: we shall strive about it to-day, to-morrow, and the next day, and then we shall not agree. Governor, do not let your ship go, but stop and listen to our strife about our lands. I say, fetch some bags of gold, and pour them out upon the top of this silver; let some horses also be included in the payment."

Another said—Listen Governor and Mr. Ironside (the resident Wesleyan missionary, who was present,) the land is our life, by it we live and are enabled to believe in Christianity; but if we give it up, what are we to do? We have seen examples where others have given up their lands, and what has become of them? Therefore, I say, fetch some more payment. Ten casks of tobacco and some casks of guns, that all our people may share in it. Parai again addressed the meeting to the same effect, exclaiming—New Zealand is gone! New Zealand is lost! therefore let your payment be great. Several others followed, using very violent language, so that it became necessary in one or two instances to caution them to be more respectful. The Rev. S. Ironside then rose and said, "Friends, we are getting wrong, we are acting wrong towards the Governor. We have heard the words of the Governor, they are good: do not then give him an occasion to be sorrowful. Some time ago your cry was—'our pahs will be taken by Europeans;' but now they are secure. 'Our cultivations will be taken by the Europeans;' but now they are safe. 'Our burial places will be desecrated by the Europeans;' but now they are sacred. Therefore, I say, we are wrong. You talk about money—what is money? What is money compared to Christianity and peace? What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Suppose that you had so much money that you could tread it under feet and scatter it about, what would it profit you if you lost your Christianity? And what will be the result if you continue to refuse this payment; I shall not approve of your conduct. The Governor will go and leave you to settle your differences in the best manner you can, and what will be the result? why, your destruction. Therefore, friends, I say, it is much better to accede to the terms that are proposed to you, that your peace and prosperity may be promoted."

Mr. Clarke then rose and said—"I agree with Mr. Ironside, he is right; listen to me ye people that are seeking your own destruction, that seek for quarrels and disturbances, listen to me ye self-deceiving people, I will talk to you. I will commence from my first arrival here. You then told me to get some payment for your land; you requested me to obtain for you justice; you told me of the lands which had been taken possession of by the Europeans, but which you had never sold. You said, 'if we could only say that we had sold and received a payment for our lands we should be satisfied, even if every man should but receive a broken pipe.' Three years have I now been striving and seeking justice for you, and here it is; and what if I should say that your payment is to be only one shilling for each. That is quite sufficient, because you have acknowledged the justice of my decision. If you will not receive this, I cannot help it. If you refuse this, I shall offer you nothing further. You talk about the payment that Warepori and Epuni received; but what was theirs compared to this?—it was not equal to one part of this heap. Is this place (Te Aro) a land of Chiefs? is it the land of your forefathers; is it the burial place of your ancestors that you talk so largely about it? No, it is not, it is a conquered land; you are of small consequence. Therefore, I say, you are wrong; you have not said one good word, you are traducing our motives; and I conclude by telling you that if you do not like to take this, I can give nothing else, without doing injustice to the other natives and Colonel Wakefield.

Parai again made a few comments upon this speech, but of an irrelevant character.

Mr. Forsaith then rose and said—I will also speak a word, although I am a stranger, and but lately come amongst you. You are crying about your lands, but I say we have cause to cry because of your improper conduct: Therefore let us cry together. Is this a proper manner for those who have heard the gospel and professed Christianity to settle their disputes? No! it might do very well if you were all heathens; but for you it is wrong, very very wrong. Some of you have been talking about the scriptures; but I want to know in which book you find a warrant for behaviour like this. Does Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John, approve of conduct like this? Oh, no! You know they do not; you know it is not right; and therefore I say, we have greater cause to cry than you have.

You have said a great deal about your land being taken away, but I tell you it is gone already; you yourselves have sold it long ago to Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Bumby, although the sale was never completed. Why, then, do you resist our attempts to settle the payment of your land? Supposing Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Bumby had completed their purchase, do you think their payment would have been equal to this? You know it would not. Is not the table laden with money, and yet you are not satisfied. One, two, three, and four years has this question been agitating, and Mr. Spain and Mr. Clarke have been working hard to effect this settlement, and you now treat their offers with contempt, and render null all their labours. I tell you your conduct is bad in the extreme. We have given you nothing but good and kind words; therefore, I say, let us have the same in return from you.

Te Tera rose to reply, and said—I also will speak to you (Mr. Forsaith.) Some things you have said may be true, but some are wrong. You talk about our being Christian natives: Yes, 'tis true, but will our Christianity alone support our lives, or fill our bellies? We must have our land, or an adequate payment for it. Land is the source from which we derive our nourishment and support; and if you take that, Christianity will not supply its place. Therefore, I say, if you take the land, let your payment be equal to it in value.

Several natives followed in succession, speaking much to the same purport, but evidently much more reasonable and subdued in their tone. One of them hinting, that if all the money then spread out before them, was to be appropriated to the natives of Te Aro, it might be more probable that they should agree to it.

Mr. Clarke said, I have already told you that it is for the natives of Te Aro only.

A young man then got up and said—Take the land. Take the land. Take it altogether, our pahs, our cultivations, and all; and we will go and leave you: we will bid farewell to our homes, seek another residence; but still let us have some gold. When we eat rice, we eat it with sugar. You have given us the rice (pointing to the silver) now fetch some gold to sweeten it.

Mr. Clarke, by direction of his Excellency, said—"If will not listen to this last speech. If you talk about abandoning your pahs and your homes, we will not settle your claims at all; we will by no means agree to such a proposal."

Mr. Forsaith said—"Friends, that is an evil word you have given us, You talk about going away, but this must not be; if such were to be the case, you would very probably say, we have been forced to leave our homes by the Europeans, and then the report would fly to England and other parts of the world—that the Europeans had driven the natives from their homes. No, this must not be. The Governor has come here to protect and take care of you all, and to teach you to rise in the scale of civilisation, by living amongst us: if you go away you will always remain as we found you. Our forefathers were like you, but a distant people came and settled in our island, and taught them to rise in civilisation, and through this means we have become what we are now. That you may do likewise, we have come to your island; and you must remain with us, that you may become like us."

Pomare (from Chatham Islands) then rose and said, "I will speak to you, friends, natives, and Europeans: let your thoughts be straight and your words correct: you (the natives) have been striving to have this land considered sacred, but I tell you it is not sacred—it has long since become of no account. What, then, is all your talk about? Who was it fished this place up? Was it not I? Did I not conquer this place, and then you came and took quiet possession afterwards? Therefore, although it is little, take it; take it, I say. If you refuse, what else will you get—will you give us the occasion of dissention—take it, although it is little, and if you want cows and horses, buy them with this money, and they will increase and be the means of procuring more money for you when this is gone, and you will be able to look at them and say, 'there is the payment for my land.' If we get wrong here,—if we fail here, we shall be wrong altogether—England will be wrong—the world will be wrong. Then, for myself, I say, let me not be forgotten.

"I must have a portion of this payment. Mr. Clarke, take care you do not forget me. I must have a share of this payment."

His Excellency then told the natives that it was time for him to leave, that he did not wish them to conclude hastily or unadvisedly, he wished them fully to understand and talk over the subject, and he would therefore adjourn the meeting till the morning, when he would again meet them to hear their decision.

The meeting then broke up.

SATURDAY.

The Commissioner sat again this morning pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday.

Present—His Excellency the Governor; his Honor the Superintendent; Mr. Protector Clarke, jun.; the Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company; Captain Sir Everard Home, H.M.S. *North Star*, Mr. Forsaith.

At half-past ten o'clock the natives of Te Aro not having assembled, his Excellency despatched Mr. Clarke and Mr. Forsaith, to the pah to inform them that, "having come this morning according to the arrangement made yesterday, his Excellency was now desirous of hearing the decision at which the natives had arrived on the subject of the payment offered to them yesterday. That his Excellency could not afford sufficient time in waiting for them if they did not come at once. That the money offered yesterday, which was enough and more than enough, was all that would be offered to them to-day. That his Excellency in the event of their refusing the offer must take steps for considering what measures should be adopted, but would not sanction the payment of a larger sum.

Mr. Clarke having communicated with the natives of Te Aro; Moses Ngaponga, a native of that place, informed his Excellency of his sentiments as follows:—

"You have heard what we said yesterday, we were not satisfied with the payment, we know that this sum is nothing as compared with that which Colonel Wakefield has received from the Europeans; we have talked this over amongst ourselves, and we think that Colonel Wakefield should pay us the same as he received. Another cause of our dissatisfaction is, that the present sum is by no means equivalent to the number of the natives, when it is divided there will be nothing for us.

"We wish to say no more about it unless the payment is increased. I consider that a child of two years should have for his share £2, a child of five years £10, and so on.

"When you first came here you told us that we should be compensated for such of our land as had not been fairly purchased: and if we (of Te Aro) had gone on board the *Tory*, and made some arrangements about our land, then you might fix a price for us to receive; but as we never went on board the *Tory*, I consider we have a right to fix the price. When we saw the Europeans coming here and taking possession of land, and when we said to them 'This is our land,' they always replied, 'No, it is ours, we have paid Colonel Wakefield a large sum for it.'"

The Governor then directed Mr. Clarke to reply to him:—

"I cannot for a moment entertain such views; they are very wrong; I cannot estimate the value of the land now with houses and improvements upon it. I offer you the fair value of the land when it was bought, for this is no new purchase, but the completion of a purchase made four years ago. "If you fix a price that in my judgment is more than is just, I cannot assent to its payment. The money that was paid to Colonel Wakefield, or rather to the New Zealand Company, for the land, was expended in sending ships and emigrants, and property, out to this country, and in making roads and other improvements here: that money did not go into the pockets of the Company. The directors of the Company at home are not paid: they take this trouble for nothing. The only persons of the Company who receive any pay are the secretary and officers employed as their agents here.

"When the Europeans told you that they had paid Colonel Wakefield for the land; did they also tell you that out of the money they paid for the land, Col. Wakefield had paid for their passage from England?

"One pound was paid in England for every acre, but from £20 to £30 were paid for the passage of every person sent out here by the Company, and more.

Moses then said to Mr. Clarke, "If you are determined to insist upon this arrangement, will you be displeased with us, if we leave this place and go away altogether somewhere else?"

The Governor said, "That would be a very bad arrangement."

Moses then said "The natives have no wish to live with the Europeans, and rather than receive a sum for our land which we do not consider adequate, we will leave the place and go elsewhere. How much would there be for each man of us? for our women and our children."

On being asked how many they were in number altogether, he replied "200."

The Governor then said, "On your own estimate, reckoning you at 200; you, the men of you, would receive £3 a man. This is a fair and just, nay, a handsome sum; to give you more would be injustice to the other natives of other pahs, and a very bad precedent."

"This sum has been awarded you by the Commissioner, and by Mr. Clarke, after very much enquiry."

"The Government will see this payment made, but will not consent to any increase in the amount. The Government will not chaffer with the natives for their land.

"A certain sum once having been thus fixed after the most careful enquiry and consideration, I cannot sanction any departure from it; from the present award."

Moses said, "If the sum will not be increased, we will not take what you now offer, we would rather go away from this place altogether, than take for our land a sum so small, which the other natives, and by and bye you yourselves, will laugh at us for accepting."

On being asked if he now spoke the sentiments of the people of Te Aro, he said he did.

The Governor then said, through Mr. Clarke, "As your friend I should be very sorry to see you go away from this place; I have no wish to drive you away; if you go away to a place where there is no Europeans, you will lose all the benefits and advantages of European intercourse and civilization.

"At the same time you are free to go away, I will not attempt to prevent you; but I shall very much regret your taking such a step.

"But from my word and decision given in this matter I cannot depart; I have made my decision, and I am determined to abide by it."

The Governor then rose and addressed the Europeans who were assembled to a considerable number.

"I wish to address a few words to my own countrymen, some of whom I am sorry to hear have been trying this morning to induce the natives to ask a larger sum than I, as the Queen's representative, under all the circumstances of the case, consider fairly their due.

"The consequences to my countrymen of this refusal, on the part of the natives, will be very detrimental.

"Those who have represented to the natives that Colonel Wakefield, or the Company, have received large sums of money for the land, have told them what they must know to be false, and must also of necessity have a very injurious effect upon the natives.

"What advantages should we have without the outlay of capital and the exportation of labour? Need I tell you how essential is the unity of the different classes? What were the capitalist without labour? the labourer without capital to employ him? There must be capital to employ labour, but there must also be outlay to bring that labour out here.

"Out of every pound per acre paid to the Company for their land, fifteen shillings have been expended in emigration—in the exportation of labourers, and similar beneficial objects. How many of you have been brought out at the Company's expense?

This expenditure of the Company has been submitted by the Government to the investigation of an officer of the Treasury, and every item has been carefully scrutinized. I am not now speaking from report or hearsay, but what I know to be the fact.

The Directors of the Company, when I left England, were not in receipt of any pecuniary compensation, and the moderate dividends among the shareholders can only be regarded as a fair remuneration for the risk of their capital in a commercial point of view.

I state this thus publicly, and I will, if it be necessary, have what I now say printed and circulated among the natives, that they may know the real facts of the case, and the falsity of what they have been told.

All must see the folly—the wickedness of trying to persuade the natives to reject what I have decided to be, a fair and equitable compensation.

When the Governor had finished, the natives rose and left, and the meeting immediately broke up.

MONDAY.

The natives of Te Aro, Kumu Toto, Pipitea, and Tiakawai having signified their intention of accepting the payment which had been awarded to them.

The Commissioner sat this day at two o'clock, p.m.

Present:—Mr. Clarke, jun., Protector of Aborigines for the Southern District; Mr. Forsaith, Protector of Aborigines, and Interpreter to Commissioner; Mr. Yates, Secretary to Commissioner; Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Surveyor, attached to Commissioner; Mr. Ironside, Wesleyan Minister, residing near the Pah Te Aro; and a large body of European settlers.

The natives from the pahs Te Aro, Kumu Toto, Pipitea, and Tiakiwai, having assembled at Te Aro, to receive the compensation awarded. The Commissioner directed Mr. Clarke to read to the natives of Te Aro the receipt and release which they were to sign, and to explain to them the boundaries of the land which they had sold.

Mr. Clarke read the document in maori.

Question, by the Commissioner.—"Have you explained to the natives of Te Aro what lands they have sold, and the boundaries of the same, and do they perfectly understand it?"

Answer, by Mr. Clarke.—"I have; I believe they do understand it.

Question.—Are they satisfied to take the present payment.

Answer.—They are.

The Te Aro deed was then signed by the following natives:—

Te Awitu,
Mohi Ngapounga,
Parai,
Puhi,
Taira,
Pukahu,
Pomare.

And by Mr. Clarke on behalf of the rest, and the document was attested by the following witnesses.

William Spain, Commissioner.
George Clarke, jun., Protector of Aborigines, and Interpreter to Commissioner.
Samuel Ironside, Minister of Pah Te Aro.
Arthur T. Holroyd, Barrister-at-Law.
Thomas Fitzgerald, Assistant Surveyor attached to Commissioner.

Question, by the Commissioner.—Do you consider that you have obtained the signatures of the principal chiefs of the families of Te Aro.

Answer, by Mr. Clarke.—I have.

£300, three hundred pounds sterling in English shillings was then paid to the natives of Te Aro in the presence of the Commissioner.

Mr. Clarke then read the Kumu Toto deed; and the same questions having been put by the Commissioner to Mr. Clarke, and the same forms gone through—£200 was paid to the natives of Kumu Toto, £200 to the natives of Pipitea, and £30 to the natives of Tiakiwai; all these payments were also made in English shillings, in the presence of the Commissioner.

THE NATIVES.—The natives had not been paid for their land in this district, more than three days, before they commenced again molesting the settlers. One of the chiefs who signed the Te Aro deed, has been, if anything, more troublesome since the payment was made, than he was before. Two days since, further annoyances were reported to us, from another source. We hope the Government will make an example of one or two of the natives, who prove most troublesome. After this course has been adopted on a few occasions, it will be admitted that the policy of allowing children to act as they please is the very worst mode of educating them, and rendering them useful and pleasant neighbours or companions.—*Wellington Spectator.*

FLAX.—We understand Commodore Bérard, of *Le Rhin*, stationed at Akaroa, takes very great interest in the preparation of our flax. He has long been steadily engaged in making a valuable series of experiments. Each month he causes a certain quantity of flax to be cut and worked up into rope, the strength of which is ascertained by the application of an equal amount of force. The result of twelve months' experiments will establish the season at which flax had best be cut with a view to obtaining the greatest strength. The necessary experiments are beyond the means of individuals. We wish the Government or Company would cause a piece of ground to be divided into twenty-four portions, and sow half with seed and the other half fill with transplanted flax; and when at maturity cause a portion of each to be cut and worked up monthly. This would afford two hundred and eighty-eight experiments, which could not fail to be attended with results most valuable to the progress of the colony.—*Wellington Spectator.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT.

THE CASTOR-OIL TREE.

(From a South Australian Paper.)

IN determining the eligibility of cultivating any article as a new export, the smallness of the amount of labour, and the shortness of time necessary for its production, together with the certainty of a good market, are the principal considerations. All these requisites are possessed by a neglected plant,—the Palma Christi, or castor-oil tree, which beautiful shrub flourishes so luxuriantly in this climate as to have become completely naturalized.

According to authentic documents there are upwards of 328,000 lbs. of the drug consumed annually in the United Kingdom alone, besides more than 160,000 lbs. which are entered for exportation. The principal supply is from the East Indies and British North America. The wholesale price is from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. The castor-oil tree is an annual plant—that is, its crop, like Indian corn, is matured the same year as it is sown. Its cultivation is very simple: the soil, which should be light and rich, is to be turned up with the plough, and the seeds planted, by dibbling, in rows, so that each seed may be five or six feet from the adjoining seeds.

Having or subsequent attention is not necessary, although of course it would prove advantageous.

When ripe, the seed vessels crack, and unless the fruit is gathered, the seeds are scattered by the elasticity of the bursting seed vessel. A slight thrashing separates the seed from the husk, and they are easily divided from each other.

The oil is obtained from the seed by either boiling or pressure. The former method was generally used until lately, and was performed by tying up the seeds, previously decorticated and bruised in a bag, which was suspended in boiling water until the oil was extracted and rose to the surface, when it was skimmed off. As, however, the oil thus obtained is apt to get rancid, it is now generally procured by subjecting the seeds to the press. The oil procured is equal to one-fourth of the weight of the seed.

It would, however, probably be advisable to send the seeds home in their natural state, instead of incurring the expense and risk of procuring oil from them here, as there is considerable art in the process.

The luxuriant growth of this plant, its indifference to expensive cultivation, and the circumstance that cattle will not devour it, render it a most available production in the circumstances of this colony; and it is to be hoped that some of our colonists will have spirit enough to undertake its culture as an article of commerce.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF MANUFACTURES.—The trade circulars, which usually emanate at this season from the manufacturing counties, are, perhaps, in the present year more than ordinarily interesting. Employment in the great manufacturing business of this country is becoming more and more the staple employment of her people, and the prosperity of her manufacture more and more the staple prosperity of the empire. The returns, then, of the state and condition of her manufacturing business, and of the markets (home or foreign) upon which it is dependent, present in some sort a test of the general ultimate prosperity of the whole country. Now, in the present year, the result of these returns is on the whole favourable; and relatively speaking—looking to the immediate past, and to the anticipations which it might reasonably have suggested—not simply favourable, but highly encouraging. But it is not to this mere general result, or to the inferences or speculations to which it might give rise that we now refer. A great commercial experiment—not, it is true, adventured in any extreme, or wholly unreserved measure, but still, to a degree which warrants us in saying that there was an experiment—a change—an alteration of system—has been in progress during the past year. A more open and extended system of international trade, the mutual benefits of which (if it could only be realised in practice), to all the maritime countries of Europe and America have long been admitted in theory, has been attempted to be reduced, so far as the commercial policy of England is concerned, into something like an approximation to practical operation. The general reduction of our import duties, which so peculiarly distinguished the last change in our commercial tariff, and which was made in the very face of a series of the most adverse commercial negociations—of negociations expressly conducted by foreign powers upon principles of the most selfish prohibition—which was made in the face of the most numerous array of the most highly hostile tariffs that has appeared almost within commercial memory—this reduction, we say, under these circumstances, was a pledge that England, the first commercial and manufacturing country of the globe, was in earnest in the principles which she advocated, and sincere in her faith in their success. And what has been the result? What has been the specific result in extending and opening foreign markets, and what the general one upon our own manufacturing business? So far as foreign tariffs are concerned, the result has been nothing. In the course of last spring, as the issues of the several negociations with Russia, France, Portugal, and the Brazils, and the fruits of the hostile tariffs of the United States, and the European protectionist countries, were successively developing themselves, we took occasion, from time to time, to deduce and insist upon the moral with which these occurrences were pregnant; and while urging the incalculable benefits which must accrue to all parties from the adoption of more liberal and extended principles of commerce—so only that the liberality were reciprocal—to depreciate the cession of our own advantages until we were certain that the considerations, for the purpose of obtaining which that cession had been made, were tolerably safe to be realised. "He," we said in March last, "who understands the passions, prejudices, and local interests of mankind on the one hand, and their real interests rightly understood on the other, must be prepared to wait with patience for the slow triumph of the latter over the former. It is the fashion at Manchester meetings, and amongst the orators of the Anti-Corn-law League, to speak as if the walls of foreign states were to fall at a blast from their invincible tongues; and in the enthusiastic discourses of these illuminati the Prime Minister of England has only to give a signal to put an end to monopoly and prohibition thoughout the world. Yet it is but too well known that the English Government has been actively engaged in negociations for several years with foreign states (especially those who have no trade in corn), and that the result has been anything but satisfactory." And we then instanced the cases of Russia, France, and Portugal. Short-sighted policy, no doubt, we conceive it to have been—most emphatically short-sighted policy—in these countries, to throw away the British market in their staple commodities for the purpose of securing to themselves the monopoly of their own markets in articles not their staple produce; but it would surely be no less short-sighted in ourselves entirely to throw away the only engine which we have left in our hands for wrenching open by force the markets which they would thus shut up, and to give them for nothing that by which alone we can purchase admission to their ports. And now the state of our staple manufacturing business, and of our trade in general, confirms still further the accuracy both of our warnings and deductions. The manufacturing trade has *not* decreased, though in many respects it has been opened to foreign competition; it *has* increased, but it has increased by reason of the extended business of the home-market, and of the increase in colonial exports. The diminutions in some cases of the foreign exports, by reason of the hostility of the foreign tariffs, are stated as counteracting causes:—"The improvements in the home trade is mainly traced to the harvest having turned out of an average goodness, to the abundant supply of cotton, and to a large increase of the exports to India and China. The chief disadvantageous circumstances are—the losing of commercial ground in America, which is some set-off to the prospects in the East; the unsatisfactory termination of the negotiation with the Brazils, and the decrease of the exports to La Plata, the trade with which place is expected still further to suffer, if the blockade of Monte Video is maintained." No, it is to ourselves and to our own markets, that we have chiefly to trust. That the natural advantages which have led to the establishment of one staple trade or manufacture in this country, and another, and a different one, in that—which have made cotton-spinning the business here, and corn-growing the occupation there—must ultimately overcome the artificial restrictions of tariffs and conventions, we can certainly entertain but little doubt; but these are results which cannot be forced. We may give up our all to gain them, and yet find ourselves in the end no nearer them than before. In the mean while, we must look to the extension of our markets by such means as are safe and certain, and in such places as must always be open to us—we mean, of course, by colonization, and we refer to the resources and agency of our vast colonial empire. While that is secured to us, and soundly and wisely administered, we may safely let foreign tariffs take their course, secure the while that what is for the benefit of the whole will certainly conquer in the end.—*Times, January 5.*

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—The *Reforme* publishes a list of fifty-seven towns and villages which, being placed under the batteries of the forts of Paris, may, according to military laws, on the first report of a war, be rased to the ground, lest they should protect the approach of the enemy. "We do not include in this enumeration," adds that journal, "the innumerable villages, hamlets, manufactories, and other establishments, lying under the cannon of the *enceinte continue*, which in the event of a siege, must be levelled to the ground." The *Courrier Français* announces, that on the 1st of November the troops would take possession of the forts of Mont Valerien, Noisy-le-Sec, Rosny, Nogent, Ivry, Charenton, and Issy. It adds, that 1200 rampart guns, carrying 1500 yards, and made to throw incendiary projectiles to that distance, will be immediately placed in the arsenal of each of those garrisoned citadels. The Government had ordered beacons to be erected on the twenty detached forts constructing round the capital, as also day and night telegraphs.

MAKING SURE.—A very shrewd person wishing to catch a mouse, that ate his books, baited and set a trap and sat by it to watch.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, April 26, 1844.*

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